THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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St. James's Chron.
Brit. Press--Globe
Literary Journal
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
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English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
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OCTOBER, 1804.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Meteorological Table for October, 1804. By W. Cary, Srrand.

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1804.
Sept.	°	°	°		
27	50	61	52	30,35	cloudy
28	52	58	51	,35	cloudy
29	50	58	50	,20	fmall rain
30	49	59	57	29,99	rain
O. 1	57	64	58	,88	rain
2	55	64	60	,92	cloudy
3	62	66	56	,95	fair
4	52	63	60	,95	fair
5	56	62	47	,72	fair
6	47	61	57	30,14	fair
7	57	60	55	29,95	fhowery
8	48	58	46	,78	fair
9	46	55	43	,94	fair
10	40	55	53	30,11	rain
11	56	58	46	29,52	rain

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1804.
Oct.	°	°	°		
12	48	54	42	29,32	fhowery
13	37	51	46	,50	fair
14	47	57	51	,30	fair
15	48	55	42	,29	fair
16	40	54	43	,67	fair [thund.
17	47	58	47	,68	fhowery, with
18	48	58	52	,95	rain
19	53	60	55	,98	fair
20	56	63	54	,90	fair
21	54	59	54	,71	cloudy
22	55	56	47	,41	rain
23	46	56	47	,60	fair
24	45	52	49	,78	fair
25	49	51	49	,80	cloudy
26	49	57	48	,77	fhowery

Average Prices of Corn, from the Returns ending Oct. 20, 1804.

Inland Counties.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	71	7	35	1	38	11	28	3	41	6
Surrey	80	8	41	9	40	4	30	4	40	0
Hertford	62	6	35	6	33	2	25	6	32	6
Bedford	71	6	39	4	33	9	23	10	38	5
Hunting.	58	7	00	0	32	0	20	8	35	10
Northam.	61	8	35	6	33	2	24	6	37	6
Rutland	65	0	00	0	36	0	20	6	40	0
Leiceſter	61	9	00	0	32	7	24	2	36	7
Notting.	75	10	39	0	37	8	26	4	42	0
Derby	72	0	00	0	36	6	28	2	45	8
Stafford	66	3	00	0	37	7	30	8	44	9
Salop	64	6	42	0	38	1	27	6	48	0
Hereford	64	9	38	4	41	4	25	2	43	6
Worceſt.	66	1	00	0	38	11	30	11	47	8
Warwick	68	11	00	0	41	11	30	11	46	7
Wilts	75	4	00	0	39	4	28	8	49	8
Berks	80	10	00	0	38	0	28	11	45	4
Oxford	70	9	00	0	36	11	27	0	40	5
Bucks	71	11	00	0	36	0	27	6	38	6
Brecon	74	4	43	2	36	0	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	62	4	00	0	28	9	22	4	00	0
Radnor	62	3	00	0	33	8	25	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

68	8	38	10	36	0	25	3	41	3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

55	10	38	10	29	8	23	4	36	5

Maritime Counties.

	Wheat.		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	76	8	41	9	37	6	31	3	38	7
Kent	70	0	41	0	38	10	30	8	41	2
Suſſex	76	4	00	0	40	6	31	2	00	0
Suffolk	71	7	33	10	35	0	26	8	33	2
Cambrid.	63	0	33	0	31	2	18	6	36	3
Norfolk	63	8	33	1	33	3	22	5	32	7
Lincoln	67	9	35	5	33	10	21	11	40	6
York	68	1	44	9	35	4	24	7	41	5
Durham	70	3	00	0	00	0	24	10	00	0
Northum.	60	9	36	4	29	7	22	9	00	0
Cumberl.	58	2	39	4	29	10	22	4	00	0
Weſtmo.	68	2	45	0	27	6	24	6	00	0
Lancaſt.	63	10	00	0	39	9	28	2	00	0
Cheſter	62	1	00	0	00	0	26	9	46	3
Flint	68	8	00	0	30	0	23	6	00	0
Denbigh	72	6	00	0	40	8	23	8	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	29	0	21	0	00	0
Carnarv	65	0	00	0	31	8	20	0	00	0
Merioneth	73	9	44	0	34	0	21	4	00	0
Cardigan	57	3	00	0	35	8	18	8	00	0
Pembroke	60	6	00	0	35	4	19	10	00	0
Carmart.	74	10	00	0	36	8	19	11	00	0
Glamorg.	68	2	00	0	36	2	20	9	00	0
Glouceſt.	66	10	00	0	39	6	25	5	45	4
Somerſet	73	1	00	0	41	2	26	4	48	0
Monm.	71	7	00	0	42	11	00	0	00	0
Devon	76	8	00	0	38	3	27	8	00	0
Cornwall	67	9	00	0	32	11	21	5	00	0
Dorſet	78	7	00	0	40	0	29	0	00	0
Hants	78	4	00	0	39	2	32	5	40	6

Average Prices, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	72	4	38	6	42	5	27	3	40	8
2	69	5	33	7	34	0	24	3	33	11
3	63	8	33	1	33	3	22	5	32	7
4	67	10	35	5	33	7	22	7	39	11
5	65	6	36	4	29	7	23	8	41	3
6	61	6	40	9	29	3	23	2	41	3
7	63	4	38	10	39	9	27	11	46	3
8	70	3	44	0	34	4	21	11	41	3

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	64	9	38	10	35	10	19	9	41	3
10	70	10	38	10	40	8	25	10	46	5
11	72	3	38	10	34	11	23	9	41	3
12	73	5	38	10	39	7	30	8	40	6
13	57	5	36	10	29	5	23	9	36	1
14	54	4	36	10	29	6	21	0	47	0
15	59	4	36	10	35	5	18	6	37	2
16	50	10	36	10	28	4	22	5	35	1

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1804.

LETTER XI. ON PRISONS.

MR. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, Sept.* 19.

THE following correſpondence, which deſcribes the ſtate of the Priſons and places of confinement in the county of Cambridge, preſents more to approve than to cenſure; and, although it affords matter worthy of remark, any reflections thereon ſhall be poſtponed, in order to fulfil the engagement propoſed in p 608 of your Miſcellany, of noticing the letters under the ſignatures of W. p. 496, and S. A. p. 518, with which I ſhall include thoſe of Euſebia, p. 709, and Conſervator, p. 710, as illuſtrative of each other.

From the two firſt letters, ſigned by initials, we are aſſured, that in ſome of the workhouſes in the metropolis, divine ſervice has been regularly performed, and, conſequently, that general cenſure of neglect in this neceſſary duty is not uniformly applicable. Well-authenticated facts of paſtoral attention over the riſing generation muſt convey pleaſure to every feeling mind; and that pleaſure would be augmented were the fruits of virtuous conduct found to correſpond with this pious care; but, in Conſervator's apology for the vicious ſtate of the manufacturing children placed out from the metropolis, the lamentable inſtances of depravity are in ſome meaſure deduced from, and aſcribed to, the introduction of the children from the workhouſes in London, as he ſtates, that "the gleanings of workhouſes from the capital, from many parts of the country, have been thrown into theſe great towns;" and hence it may be inferred, that the attention to morals in many of them is inadequate and ineffectual to the due correction of vicious habits, and that the requiſite care to this important object cannot be too earneſtly impreſſed upon the public mind.

It never was my deſign, however, to point out the Clergy as the objects of cenſure, but rather the miſtaken œconomy of the directors of Priſons, Bridewells, and Workhouſes, in neglecting the advantages to be derived from employing their uſeful ſervices; and I ſhall hence avoid any animadverſion on the charges introduced by Euſebia. As an individual, I am under numerous obligations to the Clergy for the pleaſure and inſtruction I have derived from their ſociety and friendſhip; whom I have long conſidered as a diſtinguiſhed ornament of the community; and without whoſe exertions virtue, which happily animates this country to a degree hitherto unknown, would become lukewarm; and beneficence, with all thoſe moral affections which dignify human nature, might degenerate into torpor, and ſympathy be congealed into apathy.

In noticing Conſervator's letter, I wiſh to avoid controverſy; his ſentiments, however, do not appear to me calculated to preſerve infantile morality, upon which the future happineſs of the community ſo materially depends. "If," ſays he, "the viſit of the benevolent Mr. Neild was only to wreſt from his mill articles of crimination for an expoſure before the publick, Mr. Bott has acted very wiſely by the interdiction

interdiction of *curioſity* and *intruſive enquiry*."

Enquiry and *intruſion* may reſult from very different ſources. My friend Neild is well known as holding the king's commiſſion of the peace in more counties than one; and the ſource from whence his curioſity is derived, neither requires my explanation nor apology; but to admit, like Conſervator, an IF, I might add—"IF children of various denominations are apprenticed to manufactories, and *enquiry* into their ſituation and treatment be *interdicted*, morality and health muſt in many inſtances be ruined; and hence equally humane would it be at once to introduce ſlavery, and tolerate all its baneful effects." A ſecond Mrs. Brownrigg, and another manufacturer of Bow near Stratford, might uſe the ſame argument to preclude *intruſive enquiry*, and the exerciſe of that juſtice which the pooreſt object is yet entitled to. Not ſo reaſoned that great manufacturer Sir Robert Peel, bart. whoſe humane exertions, however unjuſtifiably eluded, to protect and meliorate the miſerable condition of infantile outcaſts and apprentices, will ever claim the bleſſings of the poor and the gratitude of the nation, and not only of Dale of Lanark, but likewiſe of every other liberal manufacturer who wiſhes to raiſe his fortunes only on the conjoint happineſs of his labourers.

Indeed, were this inquiſitive enquiry more univerſally extended, the moſt intereſting benefits might reſult. Every poor perſon, apprenticed out by any pariſh whatever, ought to be viſited at the leaſt twice a year by the overſeers or churchwardens, or rather by one or two independent individuals of the pariſh, in order to enquire into their treatment and health,—to encourage virtue and induſtry ſometimes by little rewards, and diſcourage vice by remonſtrance and advice. It would be honourable to the female ſex, were ſimilar appointments adopted to viſit and ſuperintend thoſe of their own ſex who may be alſo placed out to ſervice. By theſe attentions the poor would feel the pride of being owned by their ſuperiors; and gratitude would excite a ſtrong impulſe to perſeverance in good conduct.

Howard told me, that, when he was in Vienna, after having been highly diſtinguiſhed by the Emperor, he was viſited by ſeveral perſons of rank, and among others the newly-appointed governor of Upper Auſtria and his counteſs. The former, with no little pomp, enquired into the ſtate of the priſons under his government: to which the Viſitor of Priſons replied, that "they were in the worſt ſtate of any in the Imperial dominions he had ſeen, and particularly the ſituation in which the women were placed;" adding that "it would be doing a noble action were his lady to pay attention to this miſerable claſs of her own ſex." This great lady appeared highly indignant on the recommendation of ſuch a degradation of her rank, and was retiring faſter down the ſtairs of his apartments than ſhe had aſcended them. "Remember," ſaid the Philanthropiſt, "that you, Madam, are alſo a woman, and will ſome time poſſeſs no more room than the pooreſt of your ſex."

I cannot cloſe this letter without adverting to Conſervator's note on the ſuppoſed religious profeſſion of Dale of Lanark. If he meant no cenſure on him or Howard as Diſſenters, there was certainly no occaſion for his apology; nor does there appear any great neceſſity for admitting the charge of "party." The object we have endeavoured to promote is not bounden by the narrow prejudices of any religious body, nor circumſcribed by any partial diſtinctions whatever; for it is that benevolence which deſcends from heaven to earth, and extends from pole to pole.

Yours, &c. J. C. LETTSOM.

P. 799, col. 2, l. 15, for *partial* tracts, r. *practical* tracts.

Cambridge

Cambridge Caſtle. William Gregory, gaoler (ſalary 90l. out of which he pays 18l. 10s. to the turnkey) for Gaol and Bridewell. Debtors' *fees* and *garniſh* are very laudably *aboliſhed*, but the under-ſheriff demands 8s. for his *liberate*, and for the payment of which the debtor may be *detained*. Felons' fees, 18s. 4d. paid by the county. Tranſports. 6l. 6s. each; he paying the clerk of aſſize 1l. 1s. for each. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Homes. There being no chapel, divine ſervice, *when performed*, is in the keeper's houſe acroſs the caſtle-yard. Salary, 25l. and occaſional donations from the Earl of Hardwicke. Surgeon, Mr. Okes; ſalary, 20l. Allowance to felons and Houſe of Correction priſoners: Monday and Thurſday, 16 ounces of bread; Wedneſday and Saturday, 12 ounces; Tueſday and Friday, 12 ounces of bread with potatoes, or peaſe, onions, or other vegetables ſtewed; and on Sunday ox-cheek or leg of beef made into ſtrong ſoup. Debtors have no allowance whatever except they are very poor, then, upon ſolicitation of the gaoler, the juſtices order them the ſame allowance as the felons. Number of priſoners, Aug. 20, 1800, debtors 8, felons 13; January 28, 1802, debtors 13, felons 9; Auguſt 7, 1802, debtors 6, felon 1. The priſon is the gate of the old caſtle. On the ground-floor, call'ed the *Low Gaol*, are four ſtrong rooms, about 12 feet by 9 each, one of which is called the Condemned Room. To theſe the county furniſhes ſtraw. There is an aſcent of 22 ſtone ſteps to the debtors' apartments, called the *High Gaol*. On the firſt-floor is a room for the turnkey, a kitchen, a privy, and three other rooms. Above them are ſix other ſizeable rooms; four of them hold two and three beds each, for which the priſoner pays 1s. 6d. *per* week if he has no bed of his own, and if two ſleep together, 1s each. They have a day-room on the firſt-floor, and a ſmall court-yard, in which they grow vegetables, 27 yards by 14, with a pump in it. The felons' court is 10½ yards by 9. No infirmary, but a room appropriated to ſick women. No employment furniſhed by the county. The act for the preſervation of health and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors both hung up. Whitewaſhed once a year. Viſited once a quarter; but I ſaw no books in which the reports were entered. The Caſtle-yard is ſpacious but not ſecure, and no priſoners have the uſe of it but thoſe who are confined for ſmall ſums, and in whom the keeper can place confidence. In it is the gallows.

Debtors have ſome relief from legacies and donations paid by ſeveral colleges: from *Sidney* college 4l. to buy a ſhirt each, and to expend the remainder in coals and bread; from *St. John's* ſixteen pennyworth of bread every Saturday morning. A collection is made in the Univerſities and the town at Chriſtmas, which amounted in 1801 to twelve guineas, being one guinea to each debtor. 20s. *per annum* (deducting land-tax 4s.) is paid from an eſtate at Croxton, in this county. No memorial in the gaol. This payment, the keeper informed me when I was there, was two years in arrear. I wrote to Mr. Lantaff, who occupies the eſtate, about it, and received from him a very uncivil anſwer. On my viſit in Auguſt 1802, the priſoners made grievous complaint that divine ſervice had never been performed during the laſt four months, or any religious attention whatever paid to them. The reaſon which I heard afterwards aſſigned was, that a felon had made his eſcape in going acroſs the Caſtle-yard. The Rules and Orders for the government of this gaol are twenty in number; the breach of them is puniſhed by confinement for a limited time. I tranſcribed them; but, as they would make my packet too bulky, I omit them at preſent.

County Bridewell at *Cambridge* is in the Caſtle-yard, and joins to the gaoler's houſe. It conſiſts of two work-rooms on the ground-floor, a court-yard with a privy in it for men. Upſtairs are two rooms for women, with five cages, 6½ feet by 4½. Priſoners not committed to *hard labour* receive one-half the net profits of their earnings at their diſcharge. The Rules and Orders (which I copied) are well calculated for its good government. Priſoners, Auguſt 7, 1802, 7 men, 2 women. The county is now building a new gaol in the Caſtle-yard, upon a plan ſomewhat ſimilar to that of Bury St. Edmund's, and by the ſame ingenious architect.

Cambridge Town Gaol. There was formerly a room below for criminals, called the *Hole*, 21 feet by 7, and, above, a room called the *Cage*. No court-yard; no water; no allowance. On my viſit, Auguſt 1800, I had the pleaſure

pleasure to find the *Cage* had fallen into the *Hole*, and both were a heap of ruins. The gaoler, Thomas Adams, is *bellman* to the town; salary, 10l.; fees and garnish abolished. No chaplain, or divine service ever performed. A small court, about six yards square, with a pump and necessary in it, for all descriptions of prisoners. There are five rooms below for criminals, about 3 yards by 2, and 2½ yards high, with boarded floors. Above, are three rooms for men and women debtors, and a day-room 24 feet by 15, who pay 2s. *per* week for a single bed; and if two sleep together, 1s. 3d. each. Allowance to criminals, 6d. a day in bread and cheese. Debtors receive relief (upon the gaoler's solicitation) from several of the colleges; and Trinity college sends yearly three sacks of coals for debtors and criminals, which are used to cook their victuals in the house, and occasionally to warm themselves by, there being no common room with a fire-place.

The town allows straw and blankets. If the keeper furnishes a bed, each prisoner pays 1s. *per* week. The cells are ventilated by an iron grating over each door, in which there is an aperture about 6 inches. There is one dark solitary cell with a double door, the inner door wood, the outer iron-grated, ventilated by an iron grating above it. Water is *now* accessible to all the prisoners. Neither the act for the preservation of health nor clause against spirituous liquors were hung up. No employment furnished by the town, but prisoners are allowed to work on their own account, if they can procure it. The gaol was clean, though more than two years since whitewashed. Prison not secure. A house-breaker had made his escape by a breach in the brick-work about a month before my visit. Prisoners, August: 8, 1802 debtors, none; criminals, two.

Cambridge Town Bridewell, Samuel Barker keeper, is a square building surrounded by a boundary-wall of 15 feet high and about 5 feet from the prison; was originally bought and endowed for the encouragement of woolcombers and spinners of this town. The basis of the institution was a legacy of the famous carrier *Thomas Holyson*, who died in 1630. To answer the intention, the keeper is a wool-comber. He employs not only several hands upon the foundation of the charity, but many others; among them his prisoners. His salary is paid out of the charity, 30l. and from the University 5l. No fees. Allowance, town prisoners, 6d. a day. The vice-chancellor's prisoners have 4d. a day, and 6d. on Sunday; they are likewise allowed firing in the winter. Each cell has a mattress, two blankets, and a rug. For men there are three cells at the entrance, each 9 feet by 7½, and near 8 feet high, with straw on the floor. A tub serves the purpose of a necessary in these cells. They are ventilated by an iron grating over each door, which has an aperture about 6 inches square. For women there are ten cells, the same size as the men's, and four court-yards with a privy in each. There is only one pump in the prison. Many of the cells are out of repair, and the whole prison very dirty. Surgeon, for the University prisoners, Mr. Tinney; and for the town prisoners, Mr. Bond; salary, none; make a bill. Employment, spinning. Prisoners have the whole of their earnings. Neither the act for the preservation of health, nor clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. Prisoner, August 7, 1802, one.

Ely Gaol. John Leaford, gaoler, and sheriff's officer for the isle but not for the county; salary, 40l. Debtors' fees, 16s. 8d. Felons pay no fees. Garnish abolished. Transports, 7l. each. Allowance, five pounds of wheat bread every other day. This gaol the property of the Bishop, who is lord of the franchise of the Isle of Ely, was in part re-built by Bp. *Mawson* in 1768, upon complaint of the cruel method which, for want of a safe gaol, the keeper took to secure his prisoners*.

For debtors there are three good-sized rooms up-stairs, and another, called the *Nursery-room*, for the sick, with a fire-place in it. One iron bedstead, made a present of to the gaol by the bishop's lady, and one wood-plank bedstead for the nursery. Straw is provided by the county. If a debtor has a

* This was done by chaining them down on their backs upon a floor, across which were several iron-bars, with an iron collar with spikes about their necks, and a heavy iron bar across their legs. An excellent magistrate, James Collyer, esq. presented an account of the case, accompanied with a drawing, to the king; with which his majesty was much affected, and gave immediate order for a proper enquiry and redress. HOWARD.

bed

bed furniſhed by the keeper, he pays 2s. *per* week. All the windows are glazed, and have ſloping boards before the iron gratings to prevent the priſoners looking out towards the ſtreet. The condemned room is up-ſtairs, 15 feet 6 by 13 feet 6, and 8 feet 10 inches high, ventilated by an iron-grated window and an aperture in the door about 6 inches ſquare. Acroſs the floor are 26 iron bars and ſtaples fixed in the floor, to which priſoners are faſtened by a ſtrong iron chain run through the main link of their fetters, and, paſſing through the ſide of the door, is locked on the outſide. Below-ſtairs is the felons' day-room, and their cell, or night-room, 18½ feet by 10, lighted and ventilated by a window about a foot ſquare and two air-pipes. The keeper told me, that, at the aſſize 1798, he had *twelve* priſoners confined in this room four nights, *ſix* of whom were *acquitted*. The court is about 15 yards by 13, with a neceſſary in it; and the whole is well ſupplied with water by a pipe laid on from the pump to their day-rooms As there is but one court-yard for all deſcriptions of priſoners, if a debtor behaves well, he is indulged with the liberty of the keeper's garden; and two debtors were walking in it when I came there. Every Sunday a begging-box is carried about the two pariſhes Trinity and St. Mary for the priſoners; and the collection when I was there (Sunday, Auguſt 8, 1802) amounted to 9d. each. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Mules; ſalary, 20l.: duty, prayers and ſermon, once a week. Surgeon, Mr. George Muriel: ſalary, none; makes a bill. The priſon very clean. Neither the act for the preſervation of health nor the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors hung up This gaol not being ſecure is the reaſon why felons are ſo ſeverely chained down. The irons uſed here are 18 or 19 lb. weight, and one pair 43 lb. which, in 1799, one *John Gothard*, a tranſport, had on for three days; but, as his body ſwelled greatly in conſequence, they were (on the ſurgeon's repreſentation) taken off. There is only one *iron collar with ſpikes* (ſee note p. 898) now left; and the laſt time it was uſed was on *James Thompſon*, in the year 1798. Priſoners, Auguſt 20, 1801, debtor 1, felons 7; Auguſt 8, 1802, debtors 2, felons 1. Aſſize in this iſle twice a year, *viz.* Lent at Ely, ſummer at Wiſbech.

(This article is continued in p. 932.)

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

ALLOW me a few words upon the ſubject of Mr. Samuel Richardſon's Memoirs, ſince it was his deſire, and it has been deemed advantageous, to publiſh his correſpondences *. It is matter of aſtoniſhment and diſſatisfaction to thoſe concerned, that Mrs. Barbauld ſhould have delineated the characters of the Ladies Echlin and Bradſhaigh from documents, which it ſhould ſeem, are altogether inſufficient, from their being in a great meaſure miſrepreſented. It would require too much time and ſpace to deſcant minutely upon what, in virtue and merit, theſe ladies *were*; but I cannot forbear, in contradiction to the implied ſenſe of Mrs. Barbauld's obſervations, aſſerting what they were *not*. Lady Echlin was neither weak nor methodiſtical; nor was Lady Bradſhaigh the mere managing Lady Bountiful of a pariſh: they were both women of moſt excellent ſenſe and poliſhed manners, and of *reſpectability* of connexions, ſuitable to their talents and rank in life; though, in regard to Lady Echlin, Mrs. Barbauld ſeems to mark *that* circumſtance as if it had not been a matter of courſe. Under the ſimple garb ſhe wore, and the privacy ſhe maintained, in Lady Echlin the perfect gentlewoman was always diſcernible; circumſtances, perhaps, not otherwiſe allowing of charity to the extent of her practice. Her dreſs was plain and common, that ſhe might clothe the naked; her table frugal, that ſhe might feed the hungry. This, I can inform Mrs. Barbauld, was her *method*. She followed no SECT; and it is certain, on Lady Huntingdon ſending her an invitation to her own ſeat in her private Chapel in Bath, the offer

* Mr. Phillips has ſpared no expence in the work alluded to; the prints are beautifully delineated; and the typographical care with which it is brought out is greatly to the Publiſher's credit, and to thoſe who overlooked its progreſs. A. R.

frugal,

was declined, upon the reason—"*that she never frequented any but the Established Church of England.*"

The cause of her assuming the name of "*Roberts*," while travelling in England for a short time, was to avoid persecuting applications for money from the nephew she mentions, in whom she met a bitter disappointment. He dissipated a large estate in less than two years: lived a profligate, and died a beggar.

Villa Russa, as she calls it, or Rush-house, was purchased by the family into which her daughter married; and that fine domain is now in the possession of Lady Echlin's grandson. Both those who have, and those who have not seen it, must be greatly delighted with her Ladyship's description; I never read any thing in which truth and simplicity of style are more naturally blended. She died at Haigh, the residence of her sister, the ever-beloved and still-regretted Lady Bradshaigh, who survived her a few years, and died too soon, in the 81st year of her age, eminent in every Christian and moral virtue; above all, "in *the greatest of these*," in Charity*, which she practised in its most extensive sense, and in all its various meanings. Lady Bradshaigh was also richly stored in information, and might be deemed a very well-bred woman,

"Polite as all her life in courts had been,
Yet good as she the world had never seen."

She *managed*, indeed, to make an appearance proper to her station upon a straitened income, till the debts of Sir Roger Bradshaigh's father, incurred by a parliamentary *mania*, were paid to the uttermost farthing, though not subject to those debts by any law but the law of conscience. Sir Roger's good inclinations were earnestly seconded, and brought to effect, by Lady Bradshaigh's prudent œconomy; and with the same good sense and sound integrity she acted through every scene of her mortal career. Such, and much more than can be expressed, was Lady Bradshaigh, enlivened by the spirit of that charming Miss Do, upon whom Mr. Richardson is, I think, somewhat severe, more so than successful in his attacks on her in that character; for certainly, living, it rendered her virtues more impressive—endears her memory; and it enhances her general merit to say, that Lady Bradshaigh carried a dash of Miss Do to the latest period of her valuable existence. The eldest sister of these inestimable women, by the same mother, married Sir Edward Stanley, who afterwards succeeded to the title, and became Earl of Derby; from whom they ever experienced the most affectionate regard; and at Knowsley they always met the kindest reception from relations who were conscious these ladies derived not more honour than they reflected upon all connected with or allied to them.

"And by their works ye shall know them." To this criterion, *without comment*, I could have wished Mrs. Barbauld had entrusted these ladies' fame; when, I think, by all readers of taste and feeling, they would have been allowed great pre-eminence amongst the heterogeneous collection with which they are jumbled. BETHA.

* A few years before her death, she built and endowed a receptacle for 20 poor people above the age of 60. The miners in the coal and cannel pits upon the estate of Haigh, and their wives or widows, are the preferred, but not the exclusive objects of this charity. This asylum stands within view of the mansion.—a lasting monument!—if such were wanting. A. R.

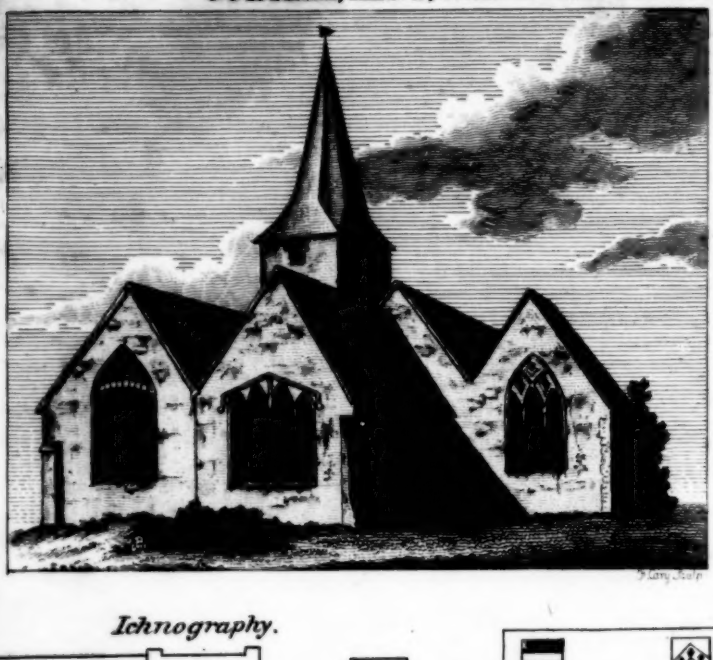
Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

IN answer to an enquiry in p. 855, wishing to know where the paintings of the late Daniel Bond are deposited, I have the pleasure to inform you, that the works of that great artist are at present in his widow's possession, at Hagley-row, near Birmingham; but will, early in November, be removed to London, to be exhibited and sold. Catalogues in due time will be distributed, giving an exact description of them, and saying where they are to be exhibited.

Yours, &c. R. H.

Mr.

CUDHAM, KENT, N.E. *Gent. Mag. Oct. 1804. Pl. I. p. 901*



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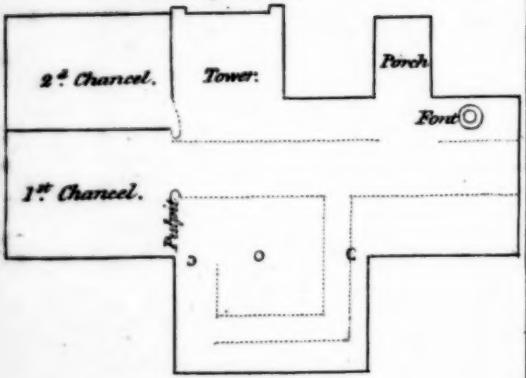
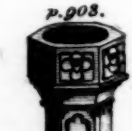


The old Monument, p. 631.

p. 903.



Waleys Tomb, p. 831.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF CUDHAM, KENT. (*See* PLATE I.)

(*Concluded from p.* 833.)

10th, 15th, 13 Eliz. Hundred of Rokeſley. Codcham, lxii s. ijd.—*Lambarde's Kent*, 1576, *fol.* 244.

CUDHAM.—In the church, or late was, a memorial of the interment of Walleys about 150 years ſince.—*Kilbourne's Kent*, 1651; *fol.* 168.

Church dedicated to St. Peter and Paul. In it are, or were, memorials of the interment of Walleys above 200 years ago.—*Harris's Kent*, 1719, *fol.* 90.

CUDHAM.

Haſted's Kent, vol. I. fol. 118.

Domeſday.

Given by William I. to Odo, biſhop of Baieux, of whom it was held by Gilbert Maminot. Taxed at 4 ſulings. Arable land, 10 carucates. In demeſne there are four, and 15 villains, with 6 bordurers having 6 carucates. A church and 11 ſervants, and two mills* of 14s. 2d. value. Wood for the pannage of 40 hogs. In the time of Edward the Confeſſor, 20l.; after, 16l.; now, 24l.

20 William I. Gilbert Maminot held it as two knights' fees, parcel of the barony of Maminot, and held of the king *in capite* by barony.

1191, 3 Richard I. came to Geoffry de Say by marriage.

19 Edward III. Geoffry de Say had charter of free warren.

Richard II.—came to Sir W. Heron by marriage, with a tenement called North Barden.

1404, 6 Henry IV. allotted to Roger de Fienes by marriage.

—— came to Sir Thomas Dacre by marriage.

13 Elizabeth, came to Sampſon Lennard by marriage.

1707, came to Thomas Streatfield; in which family it remains 1804.

APPULDREFIELD† Manor *in* CUDHAM.

Haſted's Kent.

38 Henry III. a grant of a fair and market to Henry de Apuldreſeld.

11 Edward II. John de Inſula had grant of a free warren.

48 Edward III. renewed to Stephen de Aſhway, who had a free chapel annexed to it.

16 Edward III. Aug. ... Patent-roll in the Tower granted to John at Well and Robert William licence to give four marks, iſſuing out of tenements called La Rye, in Otteford (which were held, as it is ſaid, of the archbiſhop), to Adam Fleming, the chaplain in the chapel of Apuldreſeld.

This manor continued in the name of Aſhway for many generations, till it came, by purchaſe, the eſtate of Denny, who were poſſeſſed of it in the reign of Henry VIII.

36 Henry VIII. it was ſold to George Dacre, who exchanged it with the Crown, which granted it to John Lennard, and paid 3l. 11s. *per annum* to the guard of Dover caſtle, in which family it continued till 1707, when the Earl of Suſſex conveyed it to Thomas Know, who, in 1737, deviſed it to his couſins, the Bartholomews; and it was, in 1757, bequeathed to the Gearys: in which family it ſtill remains, 1804.

It now pays a fee-farm rent to the Crown of 3l. 11s.

BERTREY,

formerly called a manor, given by William I. to Gilbert Maminot, from whom it went, by marriage, to the Says.

A yearly fair on the 10th of Auguſt.

In the beginning of Richard II. it was joined to the manor of Apperfield.

Hugh de Maminot, ſon of Gilbert de Maminot, gave the tithes of Bertrey, in Cowdham, to the church of St. Andrew, in Rocheſter. The prior of Rocheſter, 5 Edward III. demiſed all their tithes of ſheaves, for the term of five years, at the rent of 8 marks, to Sir Henry Ridlington.—[This portion of the tithes is not at this time part of the poſſeſſions of the church of Rocheſter.]

10 Richard II. the prior of the cathedral demiſed the tithes for ſeven years at the rent of 6s.

The Names of the Fields of the Tithe of Bertrede, *in* Codham.

Nickolin's croft, two acres, of which one moiety belongs to the rector.

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* Theſe muſt have been windmills, as there is no water whatever in the whole pariſh.

† Now called Aprefield, and conſiſts only of a good farm-houſe and a few cottages. From this account it appears to have been a place of more conſequence, from the grant of a fair, market, a free warren, and a free chapel. But all theſe I rather ſuppoſe to be miſtakes, as I find ſuch privileges granted to Apuldrefield, which I think to be in a different part of the county. However, an old ruinated houſe ſtill retains the name of the gaol; but this may be meant for the goal or boundary of the manor

Brodefielde, 50 acres, the whole tithe of which belongs to the chamberlain.

Helde, 8 acres, the whole of which belongs to the ſame.

Hardeme croft, 2 acres.

Adlene's croft, 4 acres.

Stitecroft, 8 acres.

Glench, or Blench, 16 acres.

Sparwehel, at the upper end of the ſame, 2 acres.

Cokke's croft, 3 acres.

Colewyne's croft, 2 acres.

In Weſtfield, one acre in one part of it, and a little at the end of the ſaid field; the reſt belonged to the rector.

Herbonn, 12 acres.

Nere-Strenely, 8 acres.

Overeſtrenly, 8 acres.

Plechefley, 24 acres, of which one coppe to the rector.

The chief rent payable to the Crown, called lath, or tithe ſilver, was 8s. as it was returned by the Survey in 1650.

Preſent State of Cowdham.—*Haſted's Kent, vol. I. fol.* 125.

Nothing worthy of notice.

The Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction

in the dioceſe of Rocheſter and deanry of Dartford. The church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It anciently paid 9d. chriſm-rent to the mother-church of the dioceſe.

The counteſs Juliana, widow of Hugh Bigot, and wife of Wakelin de Maminot, gave the church to the abbey of Begham. See Reg. Cart. 150.

46 Edward III. 1871, Thomas de Wolton died poſſeſſed of the advowſon.

50 Edward III. Licence to grant to the prioreſs of Kilbourn one acre of land with the advowſon, ſaid to be held of the king *in capite*.—Tanner, 307; Dugdale, vol. I. p. 361.

1371, June 20. The Biſhop of Rocheſter appropriated this church to the priory of Kilbourn, ſaving a competent portion to the vicar, and alſo to the biſhop, and to the church and archdeacon of Rocheſter due and accuſtomed rights, &c.; and alſo to the prior and church of Rocheſter their portion of tithes of certain lands within the bounds of the ſaid church; and on this account reſerved a rent of 10s. yearly at St. Michael.

Confirmed the 27th of the ſame month, ſaving the monaſtery's right to five fields and other ſmall portions, in the whole 221 acres, in Apulderfield; which 10s. continued to be paid by the prioreſs of Kilbourn to the biſhop of Rocheſter.

27th of Henry VIII. came to the Crown at the ſuppreſſion of Kilburn; and ſoon after the advowſon was granted to George Brooke Lord Cobham, to hold of the king *in capite* by the 40th part of one knight's fee.

4 Edward VI. July 20, advowſon of the vicarage granted to Sir Anthony St. Leger. Roger Revel held it 11 Elizabeth; Gregory Fynes 13 Elizabeth.

James I. Again veſted in the Crown, and ſtill continues in it.

15 Edward I. the church was valued at 35 marks, and the vicarage at 6½ marks.

Valued in the King's Books at 13l. 2s. 6d.; now a diſcharged living; certified value 38l. 5s. 10d.; tenths, 1l. 6s. 3d.

By commiſſion, March 29, 1650, was returned as a vicarage, with a houſe and one acre of land, all worth 40l.

Vicars preſented by the Crown.

David Lloyd, 1604; buried April, 1627.

Hugh Morris, 1627; buried September 22, 1646.

Robert Caſſinghurſt, 1646; buried October 27, 1665.

Gregory Wheelock, ——; buried September 19, 1700.

Thomas Walwyn, 1709; died 1747.

Charles Whitehead, Jan. 20, 1747.

William Ward Allen, inſtituted March 13, 1800; died January, 1802.

John Pratt, 5th February, 1802; vacant by ceſſion, Nov. 30, 1803.

Samuel Ayſcough, one of the Aſſiſtant Librarians of the Britiſh Muſeum, preſented Dec. 7, 1803.

In the time of Henry VIII. William Harding, of Cranley, held three meſſuages and 306 acres of land and paſture in Codeham, with the appurtenances, of the Lady Mary Dacre and other meſne lords, by fealty, and ſundry rents of the value of 13l. 4s. 10d.—*Manning's Surrey*, 1804, *vol. I. p.* 539.

Additions by the preſent Vicar.

This pariſh is ſituate in the Weſt part of the county; and to the Weſt is bounded by Tattesfield, in the county of Surrey, and Weſterham; to the South by Braſted and Nockhold; to the Eaſt by Chelsfield; to the North by Farnborough, Down, Keſiern, and Weſt Wickham. The extent of the pariſh is about ſix miles by two miles.

Although

Although this very extenſive pariſh has been in the poſſeſſion of many of the firſt families in the county, it has ſeldom, if ever, been their place of reſidence. The bleakneſs of the ſituation hath ever deprived the poor of protectors in the perſons of the proprietors. The Kentiſh yeomen have ever been the principal inhabitants, and their chief pride to cultivate the ſame lands "their forefathers tilled."

The pariſh contains about 6000 acres, 1000 of which are wood-lands, the remainder in tillage and feeds. The ſoil of the greateſt part a ſtrong yet porous red clay, and much of it nearly covered with flints, ſtones, and chalk. The diſtance of 17 miles deprives the farmers in a great meaſure of the advantages to be derived from the metropolis, and obliges them to improve their land as far as they can by numerous flocks of ſheep, which are chiefly of the ſmall South-down breed. The horſes are of the ſtrong black breed, abſolutely neceſſary for the culture of the lands, and for which five or ſix are required for every plough. The cattle are few and ſmall. The chief produce is wheat, barley, and oats, with ſome turnips, and a few hops; ſome Luteola, or Weld, or Dyers' weed, a plant little known in other counties except Kent: it is much uſed in the dying of yellow. It is ſown chiefly with the clover, and drawn up when in flower. It is in appearance like a weak dock, but with yellow flowers, and ſells from 15l. to 20l. a load of 15 cwt.

The extreme bleakneſs of the ſituation poſtpones every appearance of ſpring until May, then the progreſs of vegetation becomes rapid, but which conſequently ſhortens the duration of ſummer.

What may properly be called the village conſiſts of about 20 houſes, and thoſe chiefly of labourers. The farm-houſes, except two or three, are diſperſed at the diſtance of one, two, three, or four miles from the church. The number of inhabitants is upwards of 500. There are few Diſſenters of any denomination; but, from the diſtance of the greater part of the inhabitants from the church, there are conſequently too many *abſenters*.

There is no manufacture except that of population, which appears to afford a conſtant employ for the fair-ſex of Cudham.

It appears rather extraordinary, that the oldeſt monumental tomb-ſtone in the church ſhould have been paſſed over nearly in ſilence by the various hiſtorians of Kent. It is placed between the two chancels. It is a very hard black ſtone. I do not find any inſcription or arms on it, but it is ornamented on each ſide with ths. On the font are ſimilar eſcocheons without any inſcriptions. To the age of the font we may ſafely aſcribe that of the monument; perhaps both before the Conqueſt, as from Domeſday it appears "ibi eccl'ia." Over this tomb the tablet monument of Farrant, mentioned before, p. 831, is placed; to make room for which ſome ornament had been removed, as a ſmall part is remaining of a Gothic canopy.

There appears to have been another; perhaps images of St. Peter and St. Paul ſtood under them.

There are ſeveral niches in the church, both within and without, on which images may have formerly ſtood, beſides three piſcinæ for holy-water.

In the Northern chancel is a very rough coffin-faſhioned ſtone, which does not appear to have ever had any inſcription. In the North aiſle are two ſimilar ones, and a more modern one with a ✠ on it; the braſs gone.

The principal land-owners at preſent are, the Earl Stanhope, Sir William Geary, —— Streatfeld, eſq. John Ward, eſq. of Weſterham, impropriator, James Moxham, eſq. William Louttit, eſq. Mr. Ounſted, Mr. Edge, Mr. Butcher, &c.

There is only one good houſe in the pariſh near Leaves Green; the preſent poſſeſſor —— Wright, eſq.

Only four land-owners are returned for the jurors liſt. S. A.

Mr URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-houſe, Aug.* 10.

THE decline of the Fine Arts, particularly Painting, in this country, is apparent to every perſon converſant in that ſublime ſtudy. The ſlow progreſs of the art at its early introduction into this country may be accounted for from two cauſes; the exiſtence of the feudal ſyſtem for ſo many ages, and the inſularity of our ſituation. The learning and arts of thoſe times were confined to the narrow precincts of the monaſtery, or limited to the Gothic hall of the baron. We were excluded by our local ſituation from that free intercourſe with the Continent, which, by facilitating the introduction of arts and literature, tends to poliſh, enlighten,

lighten, and exalt the mind. In conſequence of this ſeparation, navigation being in its infancy with us, and commerce little underſtood or practiſed at this period, we retained our barbariſm and local prejudices much longer than our neighbours, and made but little progreſs or improvement, whilſt other nations, particularly the Italians, were making coloſſal ſteps, giant ſtrides, to that ſtate of perfection in the art which they ultimately arrived at in the pontificate of Leo X., and which, in many reſpects, might have been compared to the Auguſtan age. The Normans, like the Romans, introduced their arts into the countries which they conquered; and ſuch rude ſketches as appeared in France at this period were brought here. They were in general outlines of ſaints, uncouthly drawn, and daubed over with colours with little diſcrimination of light or ſhadow; although it muſt be acknowledged that the illuminated MSS. and Miſſals of this period were ſometimes moſt beautifully executed; and in their compoſition we perceive not only the five primary colours, but various combinations of them to produce other tints. The monks often decorated the Bible with ornaments of this deſcription; and the colours were ſo well levigated, that even at this day they exhibit a vivid refulgence of pleaſing tints and gilding. From the Norman Conqueſt to the Reformation the continual civil wars that convulſed the country, the inſtability of the government, and the changes in the ſucceſſion, almoſt totally precluded all progreſs or improvement in this art; as at this diſtracted period Liberty, the nurſe of Genius and Peace, the cradle of the Arts, repoſed on a precipice, or was rocked on a volcano*. Charles I. had a true taſte for Painting and Architecture†; and, only for the martyrdom of that prince, the former art would have made under his patronage conſiderable progreſs in this iſland. Painting, in conſequence of that tragic event, was plunged into a night of darkneſs, which continued with little intermiſſion till the acceſſion of the preſent family and the inſtitution of the Royal Academy; ſince which period a great progreſs has been made, if not to that perfection in the art which it attained in Italy when Raphael handled the pencil, the Engliſh ſchool may claim the merit of a reſpectable mediocrity of talent: and the exhibitions for ſome years paſt have promoted a ſpirit of emulation between artiſts, which has tended to produce ſome well-executed paintings in the different departments of the art; notwithſtanding the laſt exhibition had that monotony, that *ſombre* appearance, in conſequence of the predominance of portraits and the paucity of hiſtorical compoſition, as well as the mediocrity of execution, with little exception, that prevailed through the whole chaotic aſſembly, that nothing could more ſtrongly prove to the eye of a connoiſſeur the decline of the art. The cauſe, I have no doubt, is in a great meaſure owing to the arduous conteſt in which we are engaged; and I ſuppoſe that the pencil has been relinquiſhed for the muſket by many of our artiſts, particularly perſons of fortune, who heretofore ſtudied the art as a ſource of elegant and refined amuſement, or ſentimental gratification; and many of the productions of this deſcription of artiſts in former exhibitions bore the palm of ſcientific merit. The cloſing and ſale by lottery of the Macklin and Boydell galleries, no doubt, originated from the war, as the ſale of Britiſh engravings on the Continent, through the preponderating influence of France, is in a great meaſure prohibited, and her atheiſt emperor

> Wherever he goes, in each ſoil
> See ruin, ſee miſery mark his train;
> Murder, deſolation, ſpoil;
> The Furies follow in his train.

In conſequence of this ſtagnation to the productions of the graphic art on the Continent, Painting, its eldeſt ſiſter, muſt in proportion decline in this iſland; and, till the temple of Janus is ſhut, no renovation can be expected. *This is not the Auguſtan age; where ſhall we find a Mæcenas?* The interior plainneſs of the ſtately temples of the Church of England, and the oppoſition made to their decoration with pictures, may

* Nothing can better demonſtrate the low ebb of Painting and the Fine Arts in England, from the Norman Conqueſt to the Reformation, and long afterwards, than the frequent importation of foreign artiſts to decorate our churches and embelliſh our palaces with their productions; ſuch as Holbein, More, Vandyke, Verrio, &c. &c. &c.

† The Banqueting-houſe is a noble ſpecimen of his taſte in the latter ſtudy, erected under his auſpices by Inigo Jones. The only ſculptor of eminence at this period was a foreigner, Gabrielle Cibber, the father of Colley Cibber.

may be justly considered as another obstacle to the progress and improvement of the art. In Italy*, Spain, &c. the churches may be considered as so many museums of the finest productions of the art. St. Paul's, from its exterior sublimity and magnificence, its near resemblance to St. Peter's at Rome, and being the cathedral of the first city in the world, might, in the opinion of artists, with as much propriety be ornamented with the productions of our native painters, as it is beginning to be decorated by the monuments of our illustrious heroes, poets, &c. executed by the classical chissels of Bacon, Banks, Flaxman, &c.

If I am correctly informed, the late President of the Royal Academy† once made such a proposition to a right reverend Prelate, but it did not meet with his approbation; and he reprobated the idea by observing, that it would be making a retrogradation to Popery; of course the plan of that great artist, like that of Sir Christopher Wren for the embellishment of the city of London, through the narrow zeal and illiberal ideas of a few interested individuals, fell to the ground.

From the churches, museums, and libraries on the Continent, as well as every other *depôt* of the arts, being open and easy of access to every person who has a taste to enjoy the power of Painting, it tends to cultivate the taste, improve the ideas, and exalt the genius of rival artists, by creating that laudable and praiseworthy spirit of emulation which has so often, in antient Greece and Rome, produced all that classical beautiful sublimity in Painting, that graceful elegance in Statuary, which we find concentrated in the figure

ΚΑΕΟΜΕΝΗΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΡΟΥ
ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΣΕΝ,

which have been so many ages the admiration of the traveller; and in after-times, through the influence, and from the distinguished taste of the illustrious house of Medicis, modern Italy,

"Relum'd her antient light, and kindled new,"

equalled, if not excelled, the most finished productions of the antient school; and during the pontificate of Leo X. the canvas glowed with the animation produced by the magic of the pencil, and

"The pregnant quarry teem'd with more than human form."

The regulations which are adopted in the British Museum, for the admission of persons to see that noble collection of the creative powers of Nature and Art, are (many persons lament) by no means calculated to improve or cultivate the sciences*; and Westminster-abbey, St. Paul's cathedral, &c. &c. &c. are, like the wild beasts at the Tower or Exeter 'Change, exhibited at stated times for the purpose of emolument.

ANTHONY SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

THE melancholy catastrophe in p. 794, could not but awaken the interest and sympathy of any one of common sensibility. When I first read it, what struck me most was, the number of singularly perverse circumstances which concurred to allow this truly unfortunate young woman to put her fatal design into *unmolested* execution. That a well-dressed and handsome female should be seen to walk from Buckingham Gate in a pouring rain, with a very small *parasol* in her *hand*, instead of over her head; that she should not have met with some one individual, whose *curiosity* had been roused in the course of her walking *violently* down the Mall, by the Horse Guards, round to the Birdcage Walk, where, opposite Queen-square steps, she in a most determined manner climbed over the high, difficult, and dangerous spiked fence, and *ran* down by the rail for the *canal direct*, on which rail (which slopes down over the water) she mounted, and, running along it, from thence plunged into the canal! and she was heard to *scream* as she fell! that *any* female (much less *such* a *female*) should be seen to do all this, without attracting the *particular* notice of any individual, appeared to me wonderful! I since find, that she *was* observed by more than one person,—yet, that not one of those persons should have had enough *curiosity* only (if not apprehension and humanity)

* And in France before the Revolution.
† Sir Joshua Reynolds.

* Since writing the above, I understand that a new arrangement has taken place, which gives a greater facility to the introduction of strangers. This measure, I am informed, was accomplished through the interference of Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Windham, some time since, in Parliament, when a grant was given to the trustees to erect a building to preserve the curiosities brought from Egypt.

manity) to have watched, and endeavoured to prevent, what *ſtupidity itſelf* could ſcarce have doubted *might poſſibly* be her fatal purpoſe, under ſo many ſuſpicious appearances, is, and ever will be to me, matter of utter aſtoniſhment!

The Papers mentioned a circumſtance, which, had it been true, could not but increaſe the apparent fatality that ſhe ſhould not be ſaved; which is, that a *medical* man, on her being conveyed to a houſe, came and looked at her, and went away immediately. The people about her, concluding that he was gone for aſſiſtance and apparatus to endeavour to recover her, waited impatiently his return: but, ſays the Paper, "he did *not* return." Upon which another medical man was ſent for, who, from this loſs of time, tried the uſual means, without ſucceſs! declaring, that "had he been preſent when ſhe was *firſt* brought to the houſe, *he could* have reſtored her. When I read this ſtatement, I thought it *impoſſible* to be correct; I therefore made it my buſineſs to enquire of two of the people who helped to take her out of the water; and you may conceive my ſurpriſe and *indignation*, to find that it was *more than true*. That a medical man *did* come and look upon her, ſhook his head, ſaying ſhe was too far gone, and walked away! Knowing who this medical man was, they in a little time ſent to him (on his not returning) *begging* him to *come*, for ſome thought ſhe moved. The anſwer was, the Doctor was "*not at home*." They ſhortly after ſent again: the anſwer was, "*The Doctor was at dinner*, and *could not come*;" *nor did he come!*

On the recital of this circumſtance, I could not but think this alone ſufficiently mortifying to her friends as well as to *human nature*: but this was not all. Upon enquiry, what was the ſituation of this poor young creature when this perſon reached the canal; he ſaid ſhe was floating on her face, very near the bank; *ſo near* indeed, that two or three people, among whom was a tall light-horſe Serjeant, who were on the ſpot before him, might have reached her with their hands by only going a little above their knees in water, *and have eaſily ſaved her life*. That when he came there, one of them was breaking off a bough from the neareſt tree, and another was endeavouring, at arm's length (ſtanding on dry ground) to twiſt a ſtick broken off the ſame tree, ſo as to get it entangled in her cloaths to draw her to the bank. The perſon aſked why neither of them had jumped in for her? They were *afraid*, forſooth; as they could not ſwim! nor could they (*to ſave her life*) even wet their ſhoes, it ſeems! As Doctor ——— is a medical *Gentleman*, ſo one of theſe was, I ſuppoſe, a military *gentleman*. Were I his commanding Officer, and had I power to do it, I ſhould be tempted to rid my regiment of ſuch a *ſpirited* gentleman, much more decidedly *for this very exploit*, than for any act of mutiny or cowardice he could poſſibly commit. And I would ſeriouſly recommend it to his Officers (if he is *known* to them) to have an eye upon this *gentleman in the day of battle*, ſhould he ever be ſo undeſervedly honoured as to be led into it; ſince it will ſcarce be prudent to truſt *much* to the *valour* or *gallantry* of a hero, who could ſtand tamely by, and coolly witneſs the gradual progreſs of the *death* of an helpleſs and beautiful female, within the reach of his long arm, attended probably with her *cries for help*, ſufficient to have made any thing boaſting the heart, or even form of *man*, *ruſh* in to ſave her life, at ſome riſk of his own, without a moment's thought whether he could ſwim or not. What may be the glorious end of ſuch a *gentleman* hero, I care not: but I truſt much to the *proverb*, that he is not born to be *drowned*.

If he *knows himſelf*, he might ſafely have truſted to this ſecurity, and have jumped in. If, however, he *does* entertain ſuch a preſentiment, he richly deſerves to drown *as near* a bank as he ſuffered this ſingularly unfortunate young woman to do; and, if *his fellow* is to be found in the world, I wiſh he may have the conſolation of imploring with his laſt looks, and laſt breath, two or three *gentlemen heroes*, the very counterpart of his cautious, cold-hearted *ſelf*: for then it will be in vain.

The individual who ſaw the firſt, and the moſt of her *deſign*, was the *ſentinel* at Queen-ſquare ſteps, who, juſt as the guard came up to relieve him, ſaw her in the act of climbing the fence, juſt oppoſite him; from whence ſhe *ran* down to the *canal*, by the rail. As ſoon as he was relieved, he pointed her out to the reſt of the guard, with his opinion, that ſhe was going to do herſelf

herſelf ſome miſchief. Almoſt immediately, ſhe mounted the rail, and plunged headlong into the canal!—and the guard marched on!

Not being a military man, I may, perhaps, be allowed to think it a thouſand pities that the ſentinel had not followed the ſtrong inſtinctive impulſe of human nature, to ſave a life, and *ran after her*, regardleſs of military etiquette, or conſequences, where ſuch a preſſing provocation and *poſitive moral duty* ſo imperiouſly *demanded* his attention and *aid*.

The ſame military etiquette is likewiſe the apology, probably, for the reſt of the guard taking no manner of notice of the alarming tranſaction; but marching deliberately on, without the circumſtance before their eyes arreſting, or ſo much as altering their ſtep. Surely upon ſuch a *very* extraordinary and obvious, and almoſt irreſiſtible temptation and *neceſſity*, it would have redounded much more to the credit, not only of the individual, but of *the Army itſelf*, had the Corporal inſtantly made a *forced march* with the whole guard down to the *canal*, without heſitation or loſs of time. Had the *ſentinel alone* felt himſelf authoriſed to have quitted *his* poſt, he would inevitably have ſaved this young woman from deſerting *her infinitely more important one*. The man might *poſſibly* have been puniſhed for it; though, I confeſs, I ſhould be extremely loth to expoſe myſelf to the *execration* of the publick by making one on *ſuch* a Court Martial. Nor do I think a *drummer* would be found *hardened* enough to liſt his arm againſt *ſuch a culprit*, at the halbert. The Commander in Chief could not have ſuffered *ſuch* a Court Martial to have ſat; or, had rigid and imperious profeſſional etiquette not left *him* any choice, our merciful and good King would ſurely have diſſolved it.

May it ſerve in future as a beacon to ſteer by! and as a ſtriking inſtance, in which *ſome* diſcretionary powers might moſt mercifully and profitably be granted, even to a common ſoldier.

A little obſervation,—a little intereſt,—a little active deciſion, and a *very little riſk*, would have ſaved, *to a certainty*, this poor young creature's life!

An Human Being.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 18.

DURING the months of July and Auguſt laſt, I made an excurſion into the principality of North Wales. It is inexpreſſible the pleaſure which I felt in ſurveying the bold feature of that country, and in wandering through many a ſweet valley which ſeparate the mountains that threaten to overwhelm them every moment. As I paſſed along from Llangollen to Barmouth, I received much civility and kindneſs from the Antient Britons, and particularly from the Rev. John Lloyd, of Paley, near Bala, whoſe hoſpitality and attention to me demand my warmeſt acknowledgment.

It is not generally known (at leaſt I have not ſeen it mentioned by any of our Welſh Touriſts) that there is near this gentleman's manſion-houſe a Druidical altar, in a very perfect ſtate. This altar is ſituated in a wood, ſurrounded with many a fine Oak. It is unneceſſary to obſerve here, that this was invariably the ſituation which the Druids choſe for their bloody altars.

Mr. Lloyd told me a curious anecdote of a woman who uſed to take up her abode under this altar, and who from thence, in the night time, made viſits to her neighbours in order to procure food for her daily ſuſtenance. Theſe viſits, you will underſtand, were of a predatory nature, but confined ſolely to food. She lived there many years undiſturbed in her druidical habitation.

In a field adjoining to the above-mentioned wood, is a ſtone cheſt, placed about a foot and a half below the ſurface of the ground. The ſide ſtones are about two yards in length, and the heads nearly one. Now, Mr. Urban, I ſhould be much obliged to any of your learned Correſpondents, if they can inform me whether theſe ſort of cheſts are frequently to be met with in this kingdom, and what could be their original uſe. By giving this a corner in your uſeful Miſcellany, you will greatly oblige

A Northern Wanderer.

Mr. Urban, *Taunton, Somerſetſhire, Sept.* 10.

YOUR Periodical Miſcellany is too well known, for the variety and utility of the information it conveys to the publick, to admit of my ſuppoſing that whatever may tend to benefit mankind would not find a ready admiſſion into that excellent repoſitory of knowlege. Under this impreſſion, permit me to addreſs to the notice of your readers

readers in general, and particularly to thoſe who are habitually ſuffering under the ſevere grievances of Gout, that a remedy, as efficacious as ſimple, is now fully aſcertained for that afflicting diſeaſe. It has been my zealous endeavour to ſubdue the unhappy prejudice which has, from the earlieſt records of medical literature, regarded that malady in the erroneous light of being ſalutary, of its critically ſolving and expelling to the extremities lurking ailments from the conſtitution, which, but for the Gouty depoſit, would inſidiouſly prey on the general health, and might at length deſtroy life itſelf.

This groundleſs notion, and viſionary dread, have wonderfully and lamentably repreſſed all rational enquiry on the ſubject, and banefully ſanctioned the medical as well as popular attempt to invite and cheriſh the painful *bleſſing*.

In a Diſſertation on Gout juſt publiſhed by me, the diſeaſe has been freely inveſtigated on the principles of *common ſenſe*, unbiaſſed by either preconceived notions, or current authorities, reſpecting its healthful nature and tendency. It has appeared to me to be merely an inflammatory affection of the ligaments and tendons, and to differ only from inflammatory excitement occurring on other parts of the body, in circumſtances of ſtructure and ſituation; that it is of courſe of *local*, and not of *conſtitutional* origin; that various remote cauſes, preponderately affecting the ligaments and tendons, may lead to its production; that it is proximately cauſed by exceſſive heat, generated and evolved by the increaſed action of the inflated part; that it is never ſalutary; that it tends to induce irreparable lameneſs, and often to endanger life by the ſympathetic irritation which the *local torture* may excite either partially on the vital organs, or generally throughout the ſyſtem; and that the whole immediate and proſpective grievance of this diſeaſe may be ſpeedily, ſafely, and effectually cured, by the *external application of cold water* to the part affected. In ſhort, that Gout is a diſeaſe of exceſſive heat, approaching as nearly to the literal ſtate of *burning*, as is compatible with the moſt intenſe influence of temperature in the animal to live; and that this all but *flaming fire*, and the exquiſite torture it occaſions, may be expeditiouſly and ſalutarily reduced to the feeling of genial warmth, by the tranſfering efficacy of any adequately cold medium, and moſt commodiouſly by water at the atmoſpheric temperature; a remedy always at hand, infallibly productive of immediate relief, and by its due renewal generally proves curative in the courſe of three days.

Your readers may obſerve, as a general rule, in applying it, to perſiſt in its uſe, either by wrapping the affected part in a linen cloth wetted in the aqueous fluid, and repeating it as ſoon as a painful ſenſe of heat may return; or by immerſing the limb in a ſuitable veſſel of cold water, and there retaining it, until the painful ſenſe of heat ſhall ſubſide.

In my before-mentioned Diſſertation on Gout, the ſubject is fully diſcuſſed, and practical directions are amply given, to which the reader is referred. He will alſo there find, for his encouragement, numerous caſes of the happy ſucceſs of the remedy, communicated by Correſpondents of the firſt reſpectability.

It is my earneſt requeſt, that any of your readers who may be inclined to adopt the treatment here curſorily propoſed, and fully explained and juſtified in the Diſſertation alluded to, will have the goodneſs to addreſs to me the reſult of their experience, that the ſtock of evidence already extant on the ſubject may be ſpeedily augmented to ſuch a degree, as to enſure the practice the general and confident adoption its prompt efficacy, uniform ſafety, and important utility, ſo abundantly merit.

Correſpondents are particularly ſolicited to tranſmit their real ſignatures, to be very free and decided in the application of the remedy, and to be ſcrupulouſly guarded in detailing its effects, as their reports are intended as materials to aſſiſt in conſtructing a *pillar of teſtimony*, that ſhall afford everlaſting ſupport to the ſalutary practice.

Yours, &c. ROBERT KINGLAKE, M.D.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 19.

IT has been ſuggeſted to me, that the lines I ſent you for your laſt (p. 760), want a proper concluſion of the ſubject, and I have therefore ſent *an additional ſtanza*. Yours, &c. W. B.

Soon ſhall theſe emblems of our fate,
The *faded leaves* be ſhed;
Man in his ſilent chamber ſleep
Till day and night be fled.

Mr.

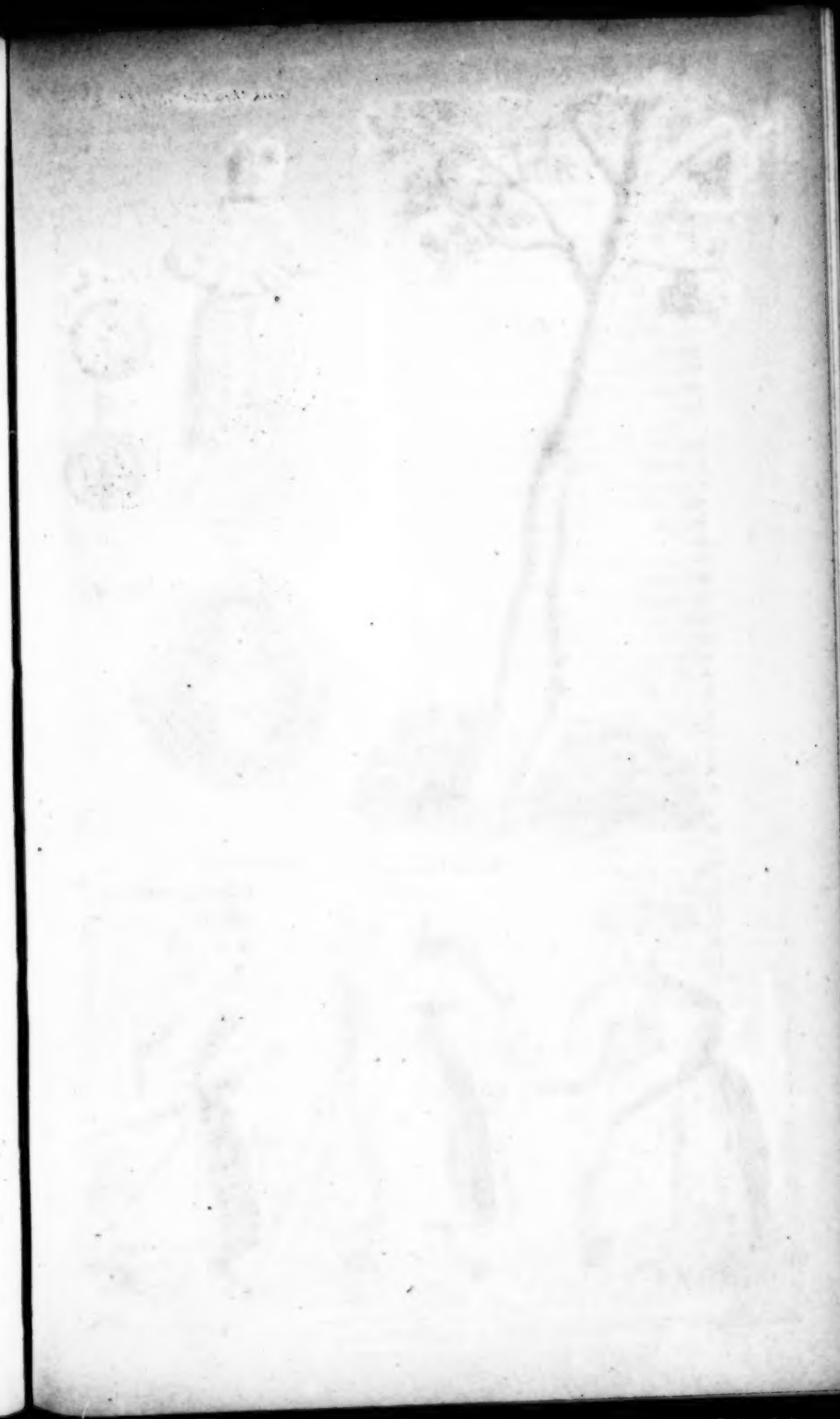

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 5.

THE Ash-tree described by your Correspondent, p. 512, grows by the side of Shirley-street (the road leading to Birmingham from Hockly-house), at the edge of Shirley-heath, in Solihull parish. The upper part of the gap formed by the chizzel has closed; but the lower remains open, as represented, *Plate I. Fig* 1; and the tree is healthy and flourishing. Thomas Chillingworth, son of the owner of an adjoining farm, now about 34, was, when an infant of a year old, passed through a similar tree, now perfectly sound, which he preserves with so much care that he will not suffer a single branch to be touched, for it is believed the the life of the patient depends on the life of the tree, and the moment that is cut down, be the patient ever so distant, the rupture returns, and a mortification ensues, and terminates in death, as was the case in a man driving a waggon on the very road in question. Rowe's son was passed through the present tree in 1792, at the age of one or two. It is not, however, uncommon for persons to survive for a time the felling of the tree. In one case the rupture returned suddenly, and mortification followed. These trees are left to close of themselves, or are closed with nails. The Wood-cutters very frequently meet with the latter. One felled on Bunnan's farm was found full of nails. This belief is so prevalent in this part of the country, that instances of trees that have been employed in the cure are very common. The like notions obtain credit in some part of Essex. Dr. Borlase (Nat. Hist. of Cornwall, p. 179) mentions a *noted* stone in Maddern parish, "through which it was customary for persons to creep for pains in their backs and limbs; and the fanciful parents, at certain times of the year, did customarily draw their young children through, in order to cure them of the rickets; and that two brass pins were carefully laid across each other, on the top-edge of this stone" for oracular purposes. Whether these customs have any reference to each other, Antiquaries must determine, as also concerning the power of Ash-trees to repel other maladies or evils, such as shrew-mice, the stopping one of which animals alive into a hole bored in an Ash is imagined an infallible preventative of their ravages in lands.

Yours, &c. ANOTHER R. G.

Mr URBAN, *Sept.* 24.

THE drawing (*fig.* 2.) is from a silver coin in my possession. It is without a legend, and may possibly be the ancient Skeatta, as I have also a piece of copper half the size of the above with a similar portrait, which I conceive to be the Styca. The above coin is rather convex, tapering from its centre to the edge. These coins were found in the North of this kingdom. J. M.

*** It is probably a Saxon Sceatta. No. I. in a plate of ancient and singular coins found in the Isle of Thanet, and published by Mr. John White of Newgate-street, is very nearly similar to it. EDIT.

Fig. 3 is a figure at *Shurston*, between Malmsbury and Bristol.

Fig. 4 is the seal of the Staple of St. Botulf, now Boston, in the possession of Samuel Gale, esq. who engraved it on a separate plate, 1786. It represents St. Botulph, the Patron Saint, with a crosier in his right and a book in the left hand, and in his lap a woolsack. It is circumscribed Sigill. Stapule de sancto Botulfo. "There were" says (Leland. Itin. VI. 59) IIII Colleges of freres *(brethren)* marchantes of the Stilliard cummynge by all parts by East, that were wont greatly to haunt Boston. The Staple and the Stilliard-houses yet there remaining. "The Staple for wool," says Camden, "being settled here, brought in great wealth, and invited merchants of the Hanseatic league who established here their *guild*, or house" St. *Botulph*, he adds, was a most pious Saxon, who, according to Bede, had a Monastery at *Icanhoe*. He travelled into Belgic Gaul for knowledge, and returned unto his native country; died A. D. 655, and was buried at Thorney. Four parishes in London bear his name, and one at Colchester. His anniversary was on June 17.—*Butler's Lives of Saints, VI.* 252.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

ON the monument of Francis sixth earl of Rutland, in Bottesford church, Leicestershire, it is recorded, that by his second lady he had "two sons, both which died in their infancy by wicked practices and sorcery." The circum-

circumſtances which gave riſe to this ſuppoſition were briefly theſe. "Joan Flower and her two daughters, Margaretta and Philippa, ſervants at Belvoir caſtle, were diſmiſſed for neglect of buſineſs, and various miſdemeanours. This excited their revenge againſt the family; they therefore made uſe of all the enchantments, ſpells, and charms, that were at that time ſuppoſed to anſwer their malicious purpoſes. Henry, the eldeſt of the ſons, died ſoon after their diſmiſſion; notwithſtanding which, no ſuſpicion of witchcraft aroſe till five years afterward; when the woman and her two daughters, who are ſaid to have entered into a formal contract with the devil, and to have become 'devils incarnate themſelves,' were accuſed of murdering Henry lord Roſs by witchcraft, and torturing the lord Francis, his brother, and the lady Catherine his ſiſter. Being apprehended five years after the ſuppoſed fact, after various examinations before Francis lord Willoughby of Ereſby, ſir George Manners, ſir William Pelham, ſir Henry Haſtings, Knight, and Samuel Fleming, D. D. Rector of Bottesford, and other his Majeſty's Juſtices of the peace for the ſaid parts of the county, they were committed to Lincoln gaol. Joan Flower died at Ancaſter in her way thither, by wiſhing the bread and butter ſhe ate might choak her if ſhe was guilty. The two daughters were tried before ſir Henry Hobart, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and ſir Edward Bromley, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; confeſſed their guilt, and were executed at Lincoln, March 11, 1618-19."

However we may deplore the ignorance of the times, theſe unhappy women could not be ſaid to be innocent; as, from the depoſitions of others, and their own examinations and confeſſions, there could be no doubt of their intentional guilt. In ſhort, they believed themſelves witches. Many of the evidences in the different examinations concerning the witchcraft were of Bottesford, and are in the regiſter of that time, ſome of their deſcendants being yet living. Their caſe was printed 1618, 4to; and ſoon after was publiſhed "The wonderful Diſcoverie of the Witchcrafts of Margaret and Phillip Flower, Daughters of Joan Flower, neere Bever Caſtle; executed at Lincolne, March 11, 1618, who were ſpecially arraigned and condemned before Sir Henry Hobart, and Sir Edward Bromley, Judges of Aſſize, for confeſſing themſelves Actors in the Deſtruction of Henry Lord Roſſe, with their damnable Practices againſt others the Children of the Right Honourable Francis Earl of Rutland. Together with the ſeverall Examinations and Confeſſions of Anne Baker [of Bottesford, ſpinſter], Joan Willimot [of Gowby, widow], and Ellen Greene [of Malherne], Witches in Leiceſterſhire. Printed at London, by G. Eld, for I. Barnes dwelling in the Long Walke, neere Chriſt Church, 1619," 4to.

From the latter pamphlet the portraits here given in *Plate II.* are faithfully copied. It is preſerved at large in Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, vol. II. Appendix, p. 69; and is a moſt ſtriking proof of the then prevalent opinion on the ſubject of witchcraft. The examinations were taken by Magiſtrates of the firſt conſequence in the neighbourhood.

In 1621 appeared, "Strange and wonderful Witchcrafts: diſcovering the damnable Practices of ſeven Witches againſt the Lives of certain noble Perſonages, and others of this kingdom; with an approved Trial how to find out either Witch or any Apprentice to Witchcraft." See alſo Turner's "Hiſtory of Remarkable Providences," &c.

The calamities in the Earl's family are ſaid to have occaſioned the famous Act of Parliament in that reign, againſt ſorcery, and other diabolical practices, which was lately repealed. Howel tells us, in his Letters, vol. I. p. 58, 'that king James, a great while, was loth to believe there were Witches; but that which happened to my lord Francis of Rutland's children convinced him.' This is contradictory to the tenor of the 'Dæmonologia,' which was publiſhed long before.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 5.*

THE Advertiſement about Kirton Church, referred to in p. 471, did not imply that the old materials ſhould not be put properly together. It required them to be *properly* ſorted and arranged for rebuilding the tower and *chancel*, according to Mr. Heyward's plans and ſpecifications. Your Correſpondent, E. B. p. 721, ſays the new tower is to be built partly of the materials of the old; but ſinks the idea

of

of rebuilding the chancel. 'He beſt knows his reaſons for the latter; and he may learn that there are inſtances where a pariſh have diſcharged the impropriator from the expence of *keeping up* the chancel, in conſideration of his giving them a ſum to *rebuild* it, and taking the future repairs and ſuſtentation of it on themſelves. P. Q. took all his information about Kirton from your Miſcellany. He will, however, be obliged to E. B. if he will favour you with the drawing he took of the Church, and of any notes of inſcriptions, &c. in it. Q. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 29.

I PROPOSE to the explanation of your geological Correſpondents the following paſſage in Pennant's Tour from Dover to the Land's End, p. 187. Speaking of St Catherine's Chapel, or Pharos, in the Iſle of Wight, he ſays, "Divines, who ſeek for the completion of prophecies, may have more comfort and authentic proof, from the recent appearance of *Shanklin Down*, from the tower of *St. Catherine's*. Within memory of man, another, called *Week Down*, interfered ſo far as to render the former ſcarcely viſible from the tower. but at preſent, Shanklin Down appears from that antient ſtructure 100 feet higher than that of Week; ſo that in this inſtance at leaſt," 'every valley ſhall be exalted, and every mountain ſhall be made low.' I well remember the infinite ſatisfaction I gave to a truly learned and pious Divine on this ſubject, by relating to him that the latter meaſures of the height of our boaſted Snowden made it about 150 feet lower than it was in the preceding century."

Yours, &c. QUERIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

OBSERVING the great increaſe of charitable Inſtitutions among us, and that there are a ſet of benevolent perſons of both ſexes eager to publiſh their names, and to take the chances of ſucceſs, dealing out propoſals to puff every charity, and perhaps afterward to build receptacles for the objects of it; a reflection ſuggeſted itſelf that the Marquis de Bouillé, in his Memoirs of the French Revolution, and his own conduct in it, quotes a great Critic, who calls that Revolution the "*Hypocriſy* of Liberty." May we not in like manner characteriſe the faſhion here alluded to as the "*Hypocriſy* of Charity?" Now, admitting the purity of the motives for theſe multitudinous inſtitutions, do they better the tempers of their promoters? Do they not rather, in innumerable inſtances, ſtamp upon the character the auſterity of a Quaker (for *Fanatic* is too religious a term)? and tempt too many of theſe ſupporters, who thus enrol themſelves under the banner of an Advertiſement, to ſay to thoſe who do not join them, "Stand by; I am better than thou:" I have more of the milk of human kindneſs, more of true benevolence and philanthropy? Not every man's purſe, any more than his underſtanding, is *equal*; and, if I cannot follow the rich philanthropiſt, I am at leaſt entitled to common civility from him. Do they not diſtinguiſh themſelves by a diſcontent and fretfulneſs of temper becauſe every one does not adopt their contrivances for ſweeping chimneys, which their advertiſements and reports certify do not always ſucceed; for making proviſion, to the full extent of their wiſhes, for reſtoring unhappy women to their diſtant friends, in which they are aſhamed to own how they have been impoſed on? Men ſequeſtering themſelves from the world wonder the world is ſo wicked; and mortify like hermits, becauſe they cannot make a world to themſelves. Why will not theſe tender-hearted people join their pariſhioners and pariſh-officers to reform their pariſhes, inſtead of diſcountenancing thoſe parochial reliefs, which the law, ſupplying the defect of the Reformation, has provided? Why is there not a ſociety for the relief of the diſtreſſed children of the *honeſt*, as well as of the vicious? Why are the pupils of the Philanthropic Society to have a preference in practiſing certain trades and ſciences, for which they have never been ſuitably educated, to the excluſion of the honeſt induſtrious men who have been at a conſiderable expence to qualify for the profeſſion? Why is vice encouraged by lenity of puniſhment? Why are any objects of that excellent inſtitution, the Magdalen charity, rejected, that it ſhould be neceſſary to inſtitute a ſupplement to it? Laſtly, Why do not thoſe who are ſhocked at the killing a fly, or turn away their eyes from beholding the death of a bird, take up the cauſe of the dumb animal kind, and found an hoſpital for all the beaſts of burden they can reſcue or redeem from their mercileſs maſters; or, as the Dean of St. Patrick's has it,

"Die and endow a college, or a *cat*?"

Charity

Charity is founded on the Chriſtian religion, which inſpires it, and ſuggeſts motives. Philanthropy, awakened and nouriſhed by vanity and oſtentation, courts public notice, while it cheriſhes ſelfiſhneſs, encourages mendicity, raiſes diſtinctions between man and man, and confines to Societies that principle of charity which is implanted in the heart: not to inſiſt how it interferes with the province of the magiſtrate and officers of Juſtice, under the alledged pretence that they do not do their duty. The arguments lately bandied about in the News-papers, reſpecting the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice, ſerve but to ſhew how inadequate that Society is to the end it propoſes. The religion of the laſt age, confined to the Methodiſts, was ſad and ſolemn, paſſing ſentence of damnation on all who were not inſtantly converted by their experience. The Evangelical preacher and believer of the preſent age finds the expediency of being more "all things to all men," and, by a pleaſant ſmiling demeanour, may at leaſt gain ſome. The philanthropy of the preſent age, if it cannot make a convert, will be out of humour with him, and interrupt the offices of ſociety by a ſour countenance and revolting manner: the philanthropiſt will even charge the failure of his favourite deſign, however abſurd and impracticable, on the difference of opinions held by his very coadjutors. The Slave-trade muſt be inſtantly abolished, becauſe it is murder; and we muſt lay down our arms when we moſt want them, becauſe the Chriſtian religion inculcates Peace. B.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 1.

PERMIT me to requeſt an early inſertion of this haſty note. A praiſeworthy writer in your publication of September, pp. 814 and 815 (for a praiſeworthy I cannot but conſider him), has condeſcended to animadvert, at ſome length, upon my ſtatement, p. 803, in your laſt volume. I need not aſſure you, my good Sir, that the gentleman is rather too warm in his expreſſions, when he charges Palamedes with attempting, under the maſk of kindneſs, to ridicule Senex, his wife, and his daughter. I need not, I truſt, aſſure you, that Palamedes never intended his complaint of the treatment ſo ſtated, "*as a ſpecies of advertiſement to the young gentlemen of the Univerſity of Cambridge, that they might inſult that amiable family with perfect ſecurity.*"

No, Mr. Urban, no. Palamedes wrote that reprobated letter *immediately*, when he firſt heard the intelligence. His information came to him from a quarter he could not queſtion; and he remembers well the *poſtſcript* which he himſelf forwarded to you. Should any gentleman,—nay, ſhould even the very reſpectable, and, by him, ever to be reſpected Senex himſelf—require, now, the name of his informant, Palamedes cannot conſent to gratify ſo tardy a curioſity: but, to prove to the praiſeworthy writer in p. 814, 815, that Palamedes is no anonymous aſſaſſin, I here cheerfully authoriſe you to communicate *my name and my preſent addreſs* to any man who will honour me with the enquiry. I MEANT WELL; and I will not concede even to the gentleman (whoſe perſonal acquaintance I am thus ready to acquire) the palm of honour for upright motives, and for affectionate attachment to the family of Senex.

Yours, &c. PALAMEDES.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 27.

IN the Circulating Library of a ſea-bathing village, I ſaw the other day, for the firſt time, Dr. Nathan Drake's "Literary Hours," in 3 vols the 3d edition, publiſhed in the preſent year. In this work I found a long account of Robert Herrick, the Poet, with a reference, and indeed much that is copied, from ſome articles regarding that writer, in your Magazine for 1796, p. 461, 645, 736: but perhaps the learned critic will be glad to know that there is a much more extended and ſatisfactory account of him in your ingenious Printer's moſt laborious and valuable Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, Vol. II. part II. p. 631—634. The publick are, however, extremely obliged to Dr. Drake for bringing into notice the curious, and indeed ſeveral beautiful, extracts which he has produced. They remind me of a taſk, which, however voluntary in its origin, has long ſince become a duty; and of which I am afraid I muſt in truth attribute the delay as much to idleneſs as to important avocations. Yet I have never totally ſuſpended my attention to the ſubject; and the materials which have gradually accumulated under my notice, and been arranged in my memory, will, I truſt, make ſome amends for the length of time elapſed in the performance of my undertaking. A ſecond volume of the

the "Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum," with an improved, augmented, and in many parts re-written edition of the first volume, will, ere long, be ready for the publick; and as these volumes will comprise not only all the names which are recorded as writers of English verses (except the mere dramatic authors) by Phillips, Wood, Langbaine, Winstanley, Jacob, Cibber, and Warton, or preserved by the industrious researches of Oldys, Percy, Ritson, Pinkerton, or Ellis, but a variety of scattered notices, both in old and modern books, I entertain a hope that the work, however humble the task of the compiler may be considered, will form, if not an entertaining, yet a comprehensive and useful compendium of biography on the most exalted and refined of human arts. How very meagre and imperfect is every existing collection, they who are conversant with these studies well know; and even men of the most accurate memories, and the longest exercise in these researches, will find, though nothing new should be pointed out to them, great convenience in the juxta-position of such widely-dispersed materials.

Yours, &c. S. E. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Cape Look-out, Aug. 8.*

YOUR Correspondent Rusticus, in p. 612, wishes to know where an *exact* model of a ship may be seen; I can assure him, of all the numerous models I have beheld, I have not seen an exact one, nor do I think it possible, unless upon a larger scale than those generally made for shew or ornament. There is a model of a 64 exhibited at Greenwich Hospital, but a most wretched one. There are some excellent ones in the Governors' room at Christ's Hospital, seen only when the scholars sup in public; but they are imperfect. The best of the kind I ever saw was at the house of a nobleman in Bedfordshire: it was a 50 gun frigate, the production of a French prisoner*, and a remarkable neat one of the kind; the hull, masts, and yards were of bone, except the trenails and guns, which were brass; but this, though it might appear very well to a landsman, was far from being perfect; the architect had *forgot* the *sails*; therefore, if Rusticus had viewed it after reading Falconer's Shipwreck (a book he would find well worth his perusal), he would in vain enquire for the bow-lines, reef-tackles, clue-garnets, &c.

I have often wondered that some ingenious seaman has not made a ship for the inspection of the curious, and rigged it properly, with its respective sails; it would, without doubt, answer their pocket better than the common shews of hawkers; but it must be larger than those of two feet length of the keel. I would recommend four feet at least; so that not only the guns and gun-tackles, with their truck and coins would be plainly seen, but the wheel and the machinery of the helm likewise, which would well answer the expectation and amusement of the curious. This also would be large enough to shew the operations of reefing and furling manœuvres, not common to landsmen; but unless it is the above size, I will venture to say it is impossible to be perfect; for on a small scale, where can be seen the small blocks, catharpins, gun-tackles, port-falls, studding-sails, stay-sails, brails, gaskets, &c. Was the owner of such a vessel to exhibit the same in a cubical vessel of water, he might also, with a large bellows on one side of the room, shew the position of the tillar on each tack, the manner of wearing, and tacking, and by placing clay and sand at the bottom might shew the operation of letting go and weighing the anchor, &c. all which motions would be gratefully beheld by every lover of Naval Tactics. That such a one may be made is the sincere wish of NAUTICUS.

* About 12 inches length of the keel.

An Account of CAYENNE, *by a Gentleman who went there the beginning of the Year* 1802.

CAYENNE has nearly 500 miles of sea-coast; the soil is in general of a very superior quality, but is better adapted for the cultivation of cotton, cocoa, annatto, and spice, than for sugar or coffee. The almost continual rains which fall there prevent them procuring fuel for the manufacture of sugar, or preserving coffee.

Negroes, formerly slaves, who were emancipated by the late system of government established in France in 1796, exceeded 18,000; but, owing to their late bad habits, are reduced to 11,000, although there were 1500 captured and carried in there since; of the 11,000, about 5000 work as labourers; and the able women and men get 7d. the boys

boys and girls 5d. ſterling per day; blank days regularly ſtopped, and no allowance more of any kind is given to them: if ſick, no medical attendance or nourithment whatever is afforded; but they are treated in that indifferent manner which labourers are in Europe, but without the advantage of relief from charitable inſtitutions. About 5000 Negroes, who were formerly ſlaves, live in the vicinity of the town, and have given encouragement to 30 additional billiard tables (there are 40 in all, in town and the ſuburbs). Theſe people plant caſſava near to the town, where there is a very extenſive tract of unoccupied land, and are employed in this way and in taking cat and other bad ſort fiſh in the mud near the town, about three hours daily. They make a diſh which is the farine (caſſava flour) of the fiſh mentioned, and country pepper; this is called *pimentelle*, and on this they make their repaſts daily, contriving on all occaſions to get taffia (low wines or rum only once diſtilled), with which they are daily intoxicated. The clothing on the 11,000 people before-mentioned, at a fair valuation, is not worth ſo many pence. Intoxication, want of cloaths, nouriſhment, medical attendance, &c. account for the decreaſe. The old well-diſpoſed Negroes are diſconſolate, and earneſtly wiſh for the old ſyſtem.

Religion, none; there are two churches in town, the field artillery is in one, and the oxen for the army in the other; only one clergyman remained in the colony.

Produce, about 1150 bales cotton; 800 hhds. rocou, or annotto; 100,000 lbs. cocoa; 80,000 lbs. cloves.

There is a great variety of beautiful and valuable wood for furniture: there was a Swediſh ſhip taking in a load of it for London, making a ſecond voyage with it.

White inhabitants not employed in the government or adminiſtration, 1000; a great number of old military men, moſtly very reſpectable, many very old, but all chagrined and poor, in conſequence of their being deprived of their former reſources.

Government.—Victor Hughes is not only ſupreme, but is without council, comptroller, or any check whatever on his conduct; he has augmented the impoſts tenfold; he is carrying on an extenſive mercantile buſineſs, and with the authority he poſſeſſes to relax or inſiſt on the duties, he procures every thing that is deſirable. His meaſures, as formerly, are rude and arbitrary; he will not allow a planter to kill his own cattle, but inſiſts on their being ſent to his butcher, who accounts to the planter as he pleaſes, and if he ſpares him five or ſix pounds of his ox it is a favour. Hogſhead of fiſh, barrells of herrings, &c. are opened on the quay and inſpected, before a planter can convey it to his plantation; this is a precaution to get the 10 per cent. import duty. Planters by this delay are often detained one and ſometimes two tides. Duties on imports and exports 10 per cent even on lumber and proviſions.

Fortification,—has been ſtrong; the old town is walled round, and has a deep ditch; nothing has been done to the works during the late war, and they are now in a ruinous ſtate, moſt of the guns diſmounted; they depended on the want of water, there being only two and a half fathom within cannon-ſhot of it.

Garriſon.—conſiſts of about 1200 men, of whom 800 are Europeans, 400 black; they are badly clothed and fed; the black troops get ſalt fiſh and farine, ſometimes herrings, and corn roaſted in the ears. There is a Chief of Diviſion there, but Victor is at the head of every thing.

Cloves are very much cultivated, and do not require more care than coffee, are very productive: a garden 200 yards by 150, produced 400 lbs. laſt year, and was the firſt time of their bearing; it was expected to make 600 lbs. this year. The Republick has a very extenſive clove walk, which will, it is expected, produce 50,000 lbs. this year.

Birds.—more different ſpecies here than in any place I ever was in: a collection of 420 was lately ſent by Victor to Madame Buonaparte, and another of the ſame kind remains; they are beautiful.

Quadrupeds.—a great number of different ſpecies; ſmall deer in abundance.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 6.*

NOT having time at this moment to enquire with particular exactitude how my opinion has been formed, I ſhall only ſuggeſt in general terms, why I ſuppoſe that Horſa has nothing to do with Kit's Coity Houſe; but that it is ſolely a memorial of the death of Catigern, and is, in fact, deſignated by thoſe words as the place of his ſepulture.

Kati

Kati tody houſe, which as t dt (i. e tode) means in Saxon death, will make the conſtruction be the houſe of the dead Catigern. I believe that I am not quite correct in my Saxon orthography, and I have, where I now am, no Saxon books to refer to, but it is an habitual conviction in my mind, that the above is the fair explanation. The Saxon T is ſo like a C, that the miſtake could eaſily have happened from ſome legend on the ſtones now obliterated. This is only ſuggeſted in order that ſome literary perſon may inveſtigate this matter further, who has more leiſure than CANTIUS.

*** This will alſo explain Horſted, Horſe tod.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 16.

THE firſt of the two inſcriptions enquired after by H. D p. 519, is on an altar-tomb on the South ſide of the chancel of the church of North Mimms, in Herts; but the tranſcript is not correct. When I ſaw the tomb (which was in 1709), I read the inſcription as follows:

"In this church weare maried John Bereſforde, alias Barforde, of ye county of Darbie, eſq'yre, and Margaret, his wyf, whoſe [illegible] *daughters*, Thomas Barforde, Elizabeth and Marie Barforde, lye buried heare, and died, videlicet, the ſaid Thomas the 23 of ... ... 1566, the ſaid Elizabeth the vii June, 1584, *and the ſaid Marie, the wife of* ..... Rener, of K t, eſq'yre, the xx of Septembre, 1584. Tutus mundi via."

Round the tomb, bears ſaliant, the arms of Beresford.

The following pedigree will illuſtrate the inſcription, which is one, amongſt many, omitted by Sir Henry Chauncey. It was probably the marriage of Elizabeth Beresford, the mother of John, with the celebrated Sir Thomas Pope, lord of the manor of *Tittenhanger*, which led this branch of the Beresford family into Hertfordſhire.

Thomas Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, co. Derb. eſq. ob. 23 Mar. 1473. Buried there. ⫟ Agnes, daughter and heir of Robert Haſſal, of Arclwyd, co. Card. eſq. ob. 16th March, 1467. Buried at Bentley.

John Beresford, of Broadlowaſh, co Derb. gent. third ſon by birth, but ſecond ſon who had iſſue living 12° Hen. VII. and 12° Hen. VIII. ⫟

Anthony Beresford, of Broadlowaſh, co. Derb. gent. ſon and heir, died the 11t of March, 30th Hen. VIII. ſeiſed of divers eſtates in Bentley, Thorpe†, Dowebridge, Aliſope, Flag, & Chelmorton, co. Derb —Vide Eſc. 33 Hen. VIII. ⫟ Elizabeth, dau. of Walter Blount, of Oſbaſton, co. Leic. eſq No iſſue by Pope or Paulett. = Sir Thomas Pope, knt. 2d huſb. Will dated 6th Feb. 3d and 4th Philip and Mary; proved 6th May, 1559, in Cur. Prærog. ⫟ Sir Hugh Paulett, of Hinton St. George, co. Somerſet, knt. ob. circ. 13 Eliz.

John Beresford, of Broadlowaſh, co. Derb. eſq. ſon and heir of Anthony, & æt. 1 ann. ad mort. poſt. 30 Hen. VIII. Vide Eſc. 33 Hen VIII. Mentioned in the will of Sir Thomas Pope 3d and 4th Philip and Mary. Died the 8th of March, the 9th of Elizabeth, 1566-7, ſeiſed of divers eſtates‡ in Arleſton, in the pariſh of Barrow, Hilton, Sindſen, Egginton, Stenton, and Barrow.—Vide Eſc. 9 Eliz. ⫟ Margaret, married at North Mimms, as appears by the inſcription on the tomb there. — Qu. Who ſhe was?

Thomas, not mentioned in the Inquiſition after the death of his father, therefore died before him.—Died 1556, if I be right in the two firſt figures; of which, I preſume, there can be no doubt.

Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir, aged 5 years and a half at the death of her father (vide Eſc. 9 Eliz.), ob 7 Junii, 1584. Buried at North Mimms.

Mary, dau. and co-heir, aged one year and a quarter at the death of her father. (Vide Eſc. 9 Eliz.) She married —— Rener, eſq. of Kent, and ob. 20 Sept. 1584. Buried at North Mimms.

* The letters in Italics are ſupplied by conjecture.
† Broadlowaſh is partly in Thorpe.
‡ Some of theſe eſtates had belonged to the Blounts, and afterwards to Sir Tho. Pope.

GRECIAN

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. N° XX.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 6.

AS in laſt Number, p. 111, was concluded the ſubject of the Ionic capital, the entablature, as aſſigned by Vitruvius for Grecian architecture, is now to be deſcribed: and, though the term is modern, yet is eligible enough, under a due diſcrimination between the Vitruvian and Italian appropriation. In the former, it comprizes like members both for the Ionic and Corinthian manner, called by our maſter *epiſtylia et eorum ornamenta*; in the latter, its aſſignments are underſtood to characterize not only the Doric, but alſo the appropriates of the Corinthian, diſtinct from thoſe of the Ionic, giving this generally only denticules, and to the Corinthian modillions; but they are not eſtabliſhed on any known precedents of Grecian authority, nor well ſettled in practice. In reality, the rich modillions of the moderns tend more to luxuriance and the carver's profit than to excellence of eurithmy.

The firſt of the three conſtituents of the entablature is that which comes immediately on the capitals of the columns, which in marble, or other ſtone works, is compoſed of a ſeries of pieces as numerically diſtinct as the columns that ſupport them, though neither the Latins nor we have a proper name for them; and Vitruvius therefore adopted the Greek *epiſtylium*, with its plural to expreſs the aggregate of them. A due attention to this will facilitate the right underſtanding of ſome future documents, when the Doric manner comes under diſcuſſion. This continuation of epiſtyles, meeting each other right over the middles of the capitals, is barbarouſly called by our workmen and by the French *architrave*; which is combated in No. III. p. 516, vol. LXXI.; alſo the paſſage that here occurs, *collocatis non ad libellam*, &c. fully diſcuſſed, No. IV. pp. 704, 793, *ibid.*

Vitruvius increaſes the commenſurate height of epiſtyles, by which are regulated the heights of every member in the entablature, accordingly as the columns increaſe in abſolute height, governed in this by his erroneous notion of optical effects, combated in No. VII. vol. LXXI. p. 1179; and very ably by Perrault in his treatiſe on the five kinds of columns.

As then we may reaſonably reject our maſter's progreſſive increaſe of altitude, it remains to adopt a medium height of epiſtyle between his exceſſive height and his loweſt of 30 minutes. Now, although Perrault, as a commentator on Vitruvius, is freely cenſured in theſe letters, it by no means follows that the writer of them ſtands pledged to prove him to have been an incompetent architect; on the contrary, is charmed with the power of his reaſoning againſt Vitruvius on optical effects in architecture, and is very ſenſible of the propriety of ſeveral improvements he has introduced into the art, and eſpecially in the point in queſtion, by eſtabliſhing a rule to give two diameters to the height of all entablatures in every kind and every height of column whatever. With a pleaſant and full conviction of its propriety, P--t-- adopts this rule But in the character and ſymmetries of his components of the entablature he followed not Vitruvius in his treatiſe alluded to. Vitruvius, then, purſuant to rules he received from his Athenian maſters, regulates every member of the entablature by diviſions of the height of the epiſtyle, whatever that height may be. Let us then adopt ſuch an height of epiſtyle, which, when divided as our maſter directs, will furniſh each member the height he orders, and will bring their ſum or aggregate to juſt 120 minutes, or two diameters: this height of epiſtyle is found to be 38 minutes. To avoid prolixity, his diviſions of equal parts ſhall be given at once in minutes, in which a ſmall liberty is taken with the fractions of a minute, to render them more manageable, by giving and taking ſmall fractions of a fraction.

The lower faſcia of the epiſtyle 8¼ minutes, middle faſcia 11, upper faſcia 13¼, cymatium 5¼; total of theſe juſt 38. The frieze he orders to be, when plain, a quarter leſs than the epiſtyle, when ornamented, a quarter more; but as an high frieze has always a more pleaſing effect, and is ſeldom leſs convenient, we may take the height 47½, from which 6¼ are to be deducted for its cymatium, leaving for the naked of the frieze 41 minutes. The band for the denticules 11 minutes, its cymatium deducted 2 minutes, leaving the height of the denticule 9; the corona alſo 11, its cymatium deducted 2; the Sima (called by us *cyma recta*) 12¼; total of frieze and cornice 82 minutes + 38 = 120 minutes, or two diameters, for the whole entablature. The projectures of all

all the cymatia, denticule, corona, and ſima, are to be equal to their height reſpectively, ſays our maſter. The breadth of a denticule is ordered to be 4½ minutes, the ſpace between 3 minutes. [It muſt here be obſerved, that the angular denticule muſt be ſix minutes in breadth; for, beſides that 4½ will render it weaker than the others, while it ought to be ſtronger, as more expoſed to accidents, by reaſon that it would have but 4½ minutes ſquare for its ſoffit inſtead of 4½ by 9, as the others have; but alſo the proximate denticules, front and flank, would mitre in their ſoffits over the corner of the fillet beneath, which would be inſupportable.] The ſoffit of the epiſtyle he orders to be equal to the contraction of the column; of courſe the lower faſcia is to project 25 minutes from central line: and the upper part of epiſtyle he orders to be equal to the diameter at bottom, *viz.* to project 30 minutes, before he mentions the cymatium. This precept, at firſt bluſh, ſeems to require each faſcia to project 2½ minutes over the other. Perrault ſo underſtood the text, and, without reflecting on the remedy, pronounced ſuch ſallies enormous. But Vitruvius is perfectly conſiſtent; for in the ſequel he ordains a regulation, governed by his notion of opticks, that the faces of all members are to overhang a twelfth part of their height. Now, a twelfth of 38 is about 3 minutes, which, deducted from the 5, leaves about one minute for the ſally of each faſcia over the other; an excellent projecture, and is a freſh proof of our maſter's circumſpection, and of the text being genuine, againſt Perrault, who perceived not the remedy, and gave the 30 minutes to the projecture of the cymatium; thus reducing the projecture of a faſcia to about 3-8ths of a minute, as ridiculouſly trifling as 2½ would be enormouſly heavy. And, though we reject the error of Vitruvius in opticks, by it we diſcover that his mind was to give about one minute to each ſally of the faſcia over the other; and may ſafely enter it in his code of ſymmetries. Therefore, under faſcia is to project from the central line 25 minutes; middle faſcia, 26; upper faſcia, 27; cymatium (equal its height), 32½; frieze, 25, its cymatium, 31½; plat-band of denticules, 40½, its cymatium, 42½; corona, 51½, its cymatium, 53½; the Sima, 66, projecture from central line; and, including the cymatium of the frieze, the cornice projects 41 minutes, juſt equal to its height, from the naked of the frieze. Thus are all the ſymmetries of this Ionic entablature found according to the mind of Vitruvius.

Some farther obſervations on the denticules, and diſcuſſion of the ſubject of the pediment, in my next.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

I CANNOT but feel both proud and happy in the flattering attention which was paid to my letter, ſigned H. A. U. p. 632. Your correſpondent J. C. ſeems pleaſed by the *kindneſs* of my communications relative to Weſtminſter-abbey; and the author of the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation overrates my humble abilities, and ſpeaks of the "learned H. A. U." This, Mr. Urban, is more than I expected; and the latter gentleman declares the poſſibility of his publiſhing in a ſeparate form, at ſome not very diſtant period, his "Purſuits;" and ſolicits my aſſiſtance in ſupplying him with notes *critical* and *explanatory*. The former I would uſe my utmoſt efforts to ſupply; but, alas! the latter are not within the limited compaſs of my powers. It is to be hoped that the publication will be illuſtrated with plates: and, as a frontiſpiece, I would recommend a portrait of the author in his travelling dreſs, ſuch as he deſcribes it, p. 634, with his "pouch, garb, beaver, and ſtaff."

The Vizard's* portentous augury, p. 735, I have peruſed; and, to ſay the truth, think the old lady is a falſe propheteſs; and I ſhall not take a "*cut*" at her language. If the gentleman would but be content with "letting his ſubject run dry," as he terms it, I ſhould be much more pleaſed: and, were he to write with good temper or good manners, my mind would derive as much ſatisfaction from peruſing

* It is much to be lamented, that my learned friend, the Architect, cannot remain right when he once is ſo; but he is rather out of practice. He ſeems to ſuppoſe that *Wizard* and *Vizard* are the ſame: they are eſſentially different. *Vizard* is omitted in the "Alphabetical Liſt of the principal technical Terms introduced into the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation." This, ſurely, could not have been an intentional omiſſion.

uſing his writings as my eye takes pleaſure in dwelling on his drawings. But I have found great faults; have you patience, Mr. Urban, to permit me to prove them? But, before I begin, I beg to ſtate, that I ſhould not thus have *taken up the cudgels*, had I not waited for an abler combatant till my patience was totally exhauſted.

I have ſaid, that I wiſh the gentleman to write with *good temper* and with *good manners*; and I need not go far to prove that his pen is ruled by neither. Are not his papers pregnant with abuſe and ſarcaſm againſt a man, whoſe talents and whoſe genius as an Architect muſt ſhine ſuperior above moſt, I had nearly ſaid *all* his competitors of the preſent day? I can admire all the beauties of the florid Gothic; I can feel all the ſublimity which the early ſpecimens of the ſame ſtyle produce; I can tread with delight amid the

"Rows of warriors, and the walks of kings;"

nay, I have done it; and from early years the Architecture of my native country has been a ſtudy to which I have been partial, and of which I have been proud. But here I ſtop; and though I lament, and lament cordially, the ſpirit of Innovation which has ſhewn itſelf in many places, particularly in the Cathedral of Saliſbury, it is not for me to load the Architect with abuſe, and endeavour to leſſen his character by writings, which it would not be cynical to ſay were the effect of *envy*; nor do I look upon myſelf or any man as the fit judge of Mr Wyatt's proceedings, till he knows the power that was committed into his hands, the expence to which he was limited, or the effect which he was ordered to produce; and, in my opinion, the Dean and Chapter are at leaſt fully as much if not more to blame than the Architect. While, therefore, Mr. Urban, your Correſpondent's papers are replete with illiberal obſervations, I ſhall, with your permiſſion, not ſuffer them to paſs unnoticed; and I think that the language uſed (p. 735), when ſpeaking of the Society of Antiquaries, is neither honourable to the feelings, nor ſuited to the writings, of a Gentleman who was, or is, one of its members. And if any of your readers will peruſe the papers to which I allude, he will find that Mr. W.'s name is introduced in places moſt unſeaſonable, and in a manner unmanly and illiberal.

I ſhall make no remarks on the way in which the Gentleman has noticed my obſervations, which you obligingly inſerted in p. 632, and only beg to know the meaning of the "warm affinity of a Welſh flannel ſhift," p. 735. Of the word "*hoſtlery*" I own myſelf compleicly ignorant; and I think the Gentleman's narrative of his reception at St. David's abſurdly ridiculous.

In peruſing his papers I am often induced to believe, that his "imagination bodies forth the forms of things unknown," and fills his letters with deſcriptions of accidents which never happened, and perſonages who never exiſted. How is it to be lamented that the Gentleman's good ſtars, which he ſo feelingly invokes, do not preſide over his writings! though I might ſuppoſe that he was rather under the influence of the *Moon!*

I am, to be ſure, not an Architect, and conſequently can be no judge of "*contradict lines*;" but theſe I lay to the charge of the "*introduced technical terms*." Again, I beg leave to ſay, were your Correſpondent writing a tour, that all his thoughts, and all the circumſtances of his journey, might properly claim a place; but when he profeſſes only to write *ſcientifically*, that they are abſurd; and, when I take up an "*Architect's tour*," I expect to find his attention turned merely to objects which it is his intention to illuſtrate, and his buſineſs to underſtand; nor do I wiſh his remarks to be interrupted by ridiculous ſoliloquies on "lean and wan ſpectre crowds crawling from cells hung round with ouzy vegetation."

But I am aſhamed when I look back to ſee how much I have written*; and I fear, Mr. Urban, I have already forfeited all claim to the right of being an *occaſional Correſpondent*; but you muſt be merciful this time, and confer an additional obligation on me by the inſertion of this letter; and I promiſe on future occaſions not to occupy by ſo long a letter pages which might be ſo much better filled. But, before I conclude my letter, pray ſuffer me to ſay, that J. C.'s (p. 738) cloſing remarks upon the "improvements at Weſtminſter-abbey" favour much of that ſpecies of opinions which have dictated the papers of "An Architect," and provoked the letters of H. A. U.

* We have taken the liberty to expunge ſome unneceſſary ſyperfluous. EDIT.

P. S.

P. S. *Oct.* 2. I agree moſt perfectly with your correſpondent who ſigns himſelf "Second to the Architect," p. 835, relative to the new title which he wiſhes to adopt for the "Technical Terms." This "Second" ſeems to have a mind a little open to conviction; I cannot ſay ſo of his "Firſt."

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, Oct.* 12.

HAVING been adviſed to print Propoſals for publiſhing by Subſcription one of the Hebrew works *, of which an account is given in your vol. LXXII. p. 816, and which has been examined and approved by the late Profeſſor Carlyle; permit me to lay before your readers the following paſſage, as clearly ſhewing what ſenſe the late Biſhop Lowth had of the utility of Hebrew ſtudies. The Biſhop (when Profeſſor of Poetry in the Univerſity of Oxford), in his concluding addreſs to his audience, ſays,—

"The Hebrew language, which was for a ſeries of years in a manner obſolete and neglected, has been lately cultivated by you with ſuch attention and application, and has obtained ſo reſpectable a place among the other branches of erudition, that it ſeems, through your means, to have recovered, after a tedious exile, all its former dignity and importance. Proceed, therefore, in the ſame career with the ſame ardour and ſucceſs, and conſider it as a work worthy of your utmoſt exertions to illuſtrate and cultivate this department of literature. You will find it no leſs elegant and agreeable, than uſeful and inſtructive; abounding in information no leſs curious for its extent and variety, than for its great importance and venerable ſanctity; deſerving the attention of every liberal mind; eſſential to all who would be proficients in Theology; a branch of literature, in a word, which will confer credit upon yourſelves, will be an honour to the Univerſity, and an advantage to the Church." (Gregory's Tranſlation of Lowth's Lectures.)

Yours, &c. ROBERT UVEDALE.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 13.

BEING at anchor lately in the bay of Gibraltar; that wonderful place could not fail of exciting my curioſity to go aſhore and examine more particularly the place. If the ſmall account here ſubjoined ſhould be worth preſerving, it is at your ſervice.

Yours, &c. NAUTICUS.

The Rock of Gibraltar is moſt wonderfully ſituated; its ſhape very much reſembles a barn, but is of different colours; it runs out into the ſea its whole length, which is about three miles, the extremity of which is called Europa Point, from its being the moſt Southern part of all Europe. The Eaſt ſide is bounded by the Mediterranean ſea, the Weſt by Gibraltar bay, North by the Spaniſh lines, South by the ſtraits of Gibraltar. The North end is higheſt, being one mile and half. In a fine day, from here a perſon may ſee almoſt to Malaga, and the beautiful town of Eſtanpona by the ſea ſide has a moſt delightful appearance. On the hills the Sun ſhines long after he has ſet at Gibraltar. The hills in Grenada are beyond it. From the top of the Rock may be ſeen the Straits of Gibraltar, Cabrita point (which with Europa point forms the bay), mountains in Spain, the town of Algeziras, the Queen of Spain's chair, the neutral ground, the Spaniſh lines, two rivers in Spain, which communicate with the bay, very large rocks and hills in Africa, the town of Ceuta, Apes-hill (Mount Abyla), and almoſt to Tangier, and many other places. On the Eaſt ſide, at the bottom of the Rock, which is nearly perpendicular and very cragged, is Cataline bay: here is but one houſe; there are ſeveral caves or holes in the Rock where the fiſhermen live; there is a garden belonging to the houſe, where the owner ſells wine, porter, fiſh, &c. to thoſe who go about the Rock examining its parts. The lower part of this ſide is ſand; on the higher part grows a plant of which brooms are made; here are a few guns on this ſide. Between the houſe and the Europa point, high up in the Rock, is a cave, at the entrance of which are three ſtones, ſo much in the ſhape of men dreſſed in the Turkiſh habit, that I, as well as moſt other travellers, took them to be ſuch, to the great amuſement of my guide, who for that purpoſe aſked me if I did not ſee three men ſitting at the cave's mouth. Great part of this ſide Northward is ſandy, at the bottom are alſo found muſcles in plenty. On the Weſt ſide, at the bottom, is the town of Gibraltar, a very populous place, being ſome few of moſt nations, but chiefly

Engliſh

* See the Propoſals on the blue cover of the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. laſt.

Engliſh and Spaniſh; theſe two laſt are the languages chiefly ſpoken. On this ſide, higher up, nearer Europa Point, is a very large cave, called St. Michael's, the entrance is ſo very ſteep that it is deſcended with ſome difficulty; from this place are ſeveral avenues, or a great many windings and narrow places, of which no one has ever found the end, though attempted by many; ſome believe they go under the Mediterranean ſea Eaſtward, but one or two go different ways; it is ſaid one goes through the Rock to the town, another finds its way out at a little diſtance from the entrance; the water keeps dripping through the top, and forms ſeveral curious petrefactions, and ſome pillars are formed of a great thickneſs, ſome hang like icicles; there are a great number of looſe ſtones in the bottom. On this ſide near the North is a large old caſtle, called the Mooriſh caſtle, being built by them when in their poſſeſſion; it is all brick, but ſo thick that it has reſiſted a great number of ſhot, which may plainly be ſeen by its ſides; a continuation of the building to the ſea ſide is formed by a kind of wall. Between this and the North-end are ſeveral caves cut through the Rock, out of which are pointed a number of guns in nearly all directions, but moſt command the land ſide, or Neutral ground*. Each has its name, as St. George's cave, Lord Cornwallis's cave: the latter is very ſpacious. The magazines are alſo in the Rock. To theſe places a ſoldier attends the company. The North end is very ſteep, almoſt perpendicular; here are alſo ſeveral guns and large mortars, with ſhot and hand-grenades piled up in order, and always ready. In looking Southward along the top of the Rock, the middle is conſiderably lower; but riſes again at the other end, where is a ſignal tower; and beyond that is Windmill-hill, where it deſcends ſometimes gradually, ſometimes ſteep, till it terminates in the ſea, where it is called Europa point, as before-mentioned; the loweſt part between the North end and Windmill-hill is called the Saddle of the Rock. Here are ſome buildings for the guns at North-end; they point moſtly to the Spaniſh lines and batteries, of which there are two; one battery North-eaſt commands the bay, the other on the Weſt coaſt near the Mediterranean ſea. From the North end to Windmill-hill the top of the Rock reſembles the ridge of a houſe or barn, ſo narrow that no one can walk on it, but very craggy. North end*, as before ſaid, is half a league high down to the Neutral ground; the ſignal tower informs the town and the ſhips in the bay what ſhips are coming Eaſt or Weſt, and of what nation †. Under the ſignal tower are two guns, one of which fires every night at ſunſet, and eight o'clock in winter, nine in ſummer, and day break every morning, called the ſun-ſet gun. At Windmill-hill is a ſignal tower, but never uſed: centinels are conſtantly at all theſe places. From Windmill-hill in the deſcent to Europa Point is a large ſtone handſomely cut in the Rock; here are alſo mortars pointing to the Straits: in this part is a red kind of earth, of which a few bricks are made: both prickly pears and geraniums grow here ſpontaneouſly, to a great height, and a ſpecies of aloe, called Adam's thread; but the thread when extracted appears more like horſe-hair, being ſtiff if kept till dry; ſome make fiſhing lines of it; it is a curious plant, but has an offenſive ſmell: in Spain it grows to about 10 feet high. Here is a ſtone alſo, of a ſlate colour, from which diamonds are extracted; but they are ſo very ſmall as not to be worth the labour of breaking and ſearching for them. Great guns are are alſo placed from Europa Point to the North end, at the bottom of the Rock, of 32 and 42 pounders, with iron trucks. Several Elm-trees grow on the Weſt ſide; and one very large one, my guide told me, was a locuſt or wild honey tree. In the gardens are cultivated Orange-trees, Palms, Almond-trees, &c. The Weſt ſide is far from being a regular ſlope; in one place it is ſo ſteep that a large piece of rock is broke off, but is ſecured with a kind of iron dogs to keep it from rolling down upon the houſes below. On the Weſt ſide are two moles, one near the North end, and the other the South. Alſo a convenient dock-yard, and a place where boats land, called

* The only entrance by land.

* Monkies inhabit this part; ſome are very large, but whatever way the wind blows they always get on the lee ſide of the Rock; people may take them, but are not allowed to kill one on any account.

† A ſtone thrown from this place, a perſon may count 130 quick before it reaches the ſea on the Eaſt ſide.

the

the Ragged-ſtaff; the Lazaretto * is alſo at the North end, where are alſo moſt of the ſmall craft and merchants. Here is generally a kind of market held of fowls, pieces of raw ſugar-cane, &c.: to enter the town at this end you muſt paſs the ſally-port. Excluſive of the guns before mentioned, are many more at the North end, which makes it impregnable; alſo grates ready to heat the ſhot if required. At the North end, part of the rock is blown up for building. From this place Northward, is ſand for a mile, called the Neutral ground, where the Spaniſh lines croſs the place from ſea to ſea: the two Spaniſh batteries are one at each extremity, and here are the Spaniſh centinels. Though Gibraltar is in Spain, yet it is called going into *Spain* when this place is paſſed going Northward. By the ſea ſide, on the Neutral ground, are found variety of beautiful ſhells; on the Eaſt ſide are found innumerable quantities of Razor-fiſh, ſhell or knife-handled Solens, and a great number of others of different deſcriptions, but no Echinites: but on the Weſt ſide of the Neutral ground are Echinites, but no Razor-fiſh to be ſeen, and but few others; here are Star-fiſh and Sea-eggs, or Urchins prickly; and a Caput Meduſa was found at the bottom of the bay in about 20 fathoms. The chief part of the town is between the middle of the Rock and the Mooriſh caſtle. The hoſpital, which has an elegant appearance, and the barracks, are nearer Europa Point; alſo the burying ground: but the church (the only Engliſh one in the place) is adjoining to the Governor's houſe, whither all the Engliſh repair; it is not very large; in this church, or more properly chapel, is interred Gen. O'Hara, late Governor of this place. The Spaniſh church is not far diſtant; in it are the images of the Virgin Mary, and ſeveral others in wax-work, dreſſed in black ſilk; and over the altar ſtands the large figure of Joſeph of Arimathea, at which all bow after returning from the altar; there are alſo a great many very beautiful paintings. Here are a number of Spaniards, whoſe cuſtoms and manners differ from the Engliſh, in wearing cloaks, or ſome great coats, with only the left arm in the ſleeve, the other thrown over the ſhoulder, and ſeldom go out but with a ſegar or pipe in their mouths, but the former is chiefly preferred. There is alſo a ſect which dreſs different from others; their heads are ſhaved, and beards grow, wear a kind of cap, a ſhirt with ſcarce any collar, white waiſtcoat, buttons down the middle, over that a red one, and outermoſt a ſhort black kind of gown or coat, ſo contrived that all are ſeen, the red one buttoning but half way, and the outer one ſcarce at all.

Mount Abyla ſtands oppoſite to Gibraltar, or Mount Calpe, which are the Pillars of Hercules; the former has by no means a pleaſing appearance; the top is in general enveloped with clouds. The town of Ceuta appears ſtrongly fortified oppoſite to Gibraltar. Sancta Roque is about three or four miles, ſtands very high, and has a pleaſing appearance; it is a ſtony ſoil, but productive, and there is a fine view of Gibraltar from St. Roque. On the top of a hill, or mountain, between St. Roque and Gibraltar, ſtands a ſmall building, ſomewhat like a caſtle, called the Queen of Spain's chair, where, it is ſaid, ſhe with ſome friends retired, with a vow not to leave that place till Gibraltar was taken; how far that is true the reader muſt judge; however, it has a beautiful picturesque view, being the only building on the hill. NAUTICUS.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS,

IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from p. 812.)

I CLOSED my laſt letter with announcing my arrival at Bruſſels, the capital of that country which once went by the name of the Auſtrian Netherlands. At the landing-place, the paſſengers were ſurrounded by a number of ragged impertinent boys, ſoliciting with clamorous importunity to carry our luggage. We were alſo

* Near this place is a battery terminating in the ſea, called the Devil's Tongue.

At about two miles from the ſhore (in the Bay) the mean height of the Thermometer for the following months were as follow:

December	1801	A.M. 8	61.95	Noon or 12	61.92	P.M. 4	62.15
January	1802	——	55.27	——	55.54	——	56.17
February	——	——	57.73	——	58.56	——	58.76
March	——	——	59.99	——	59.27	——	59.44
April	——	——	61.46	——	62.99	——	63.65

aſſailed

aſſailed by a ſwarm of beggars, who looked more filthy and wretched than any I had ever ſeen, excepting at Edinburgh, in that quarter of the town called *the Graſs Market*. After making my eſcape from the boys and the beggars, I repaired to the *White Croſs* inn, ſituated in the lower town, near the Theatre, where I found a very civil hoſt and good entertainment. After ſecuring a bed, and refreſhing myſelf with a diſh of tea, the afternoon being fine, I ſallied forth into the ſtreets to look about me, under the guidance of a *valet de place*. In a few minutes I came to a church, with the doors open. I walked in, and for the firſt time witneſſed the celebration of veſpers *à la mode Catholique Romaine*. On coming out of the church, I deſired to be ſhewn the way to the Cathedral, the celebrated church of St. Gudule, and here I was fortunate enough to be preſent at a grand funeral, which was attended by a numerous aſſemblage of Eccleſiaſtics in their various habits, ſome of them very rich and ſplendid. Theſe reverend gentlemen walked and converſed in parties throughout the church before the ſervice began, and as a collected body of Popiſh Eccleſiaſtics was to me a novel ſight, my attention was chiefly directed to them. There were among them ſeveral grave and reſpectable looking men, but many of them exhibited the appearance of jolly *bons vivans*, and reminded me of Father Paul in the Duenna, while ſome of the junior Eccleſiaſtics in their air and manner reſembled certain young *Fellows* of Proteſtant colleges, whoſe wit conſiſts in *hooxing*, and their humour in a horſe laugh.

The grand choir of St. Gudule was beautifully illuminated on this occaſion, and the coffin was placed in the middle of it. The muſical part of the ſervice was truly ſublime, and pleaſed me beyond any thing of the kind that I had ever before heard within the walls of a church. The ritual was performed with ſuitable ſolemnity, by an old venerable Eccleſiaſtic, who placed himſelf at the foot of the coffin, and the whole ſcene was ſtriking and impreſſive. This ceremony being over, I was told by my guide that if I wiſhed to ſee a play, the *Theatre des jeunes gens* was open that evening. This was a play-houſe in the Park, where Comedies and Pantomimes were performed, chiefly by young boys and girls. My curioſity was excited by the novelty of the exhibition, and I went to this juvenile Theatre, where I ſaw a Comedy by a ſet of Lilliputian Actors, before a very brilliant auditory. They acquitted themſelves remarkably well; and I recollect that one of the boys poſſeſſed uncommon powers of comic acting; but I muſt own that the pleaſure which I derived from the performance was more than overbalanced by emotions of tender concern for the boys and girls. "Train up a child," ſays the wiſe man, "in the way that he ſhould go." Of thoſe children, as a Chriſtian, I could not ſay that they were training up in the way wherein they ſhould go; and I conceive that no Chriſtian parent could view his child in ſuch a ſituation with any degree of complacency, but on the contrary with an aching heart; then follows a queſtion, which a ſincere believer in Chriſtianity will find it more eaſy to evade than to anſwer: How can you reconcile it to your profeſſion, to countenance the child of another in a purſuit which you would be ſhocked to recommend to your own? Feeling as I now do upon this ſubject, I have no heſitation in ſaying, that, were I to re-viſit Bruſſels, I ſhould not be inclined to ſeek my amuſement at the *Theatre des jeunes gens*; and I beg leave to add, that I would much rather ſee my ſon ſeated in the ſtall of an honeſt cobler, than hailed on the boards of Drury by the title of Little Roſcius.

On my return from the Theatre to the Inn, I had an opportunity of remarking, that pandars and ſtreet-walkers were both numerous and barefaced at Bruſſels; indeed, by every account I could learn, Bruſſels was eminently the ſeat of ſenſual indulgence, and might, with more propriety than any other town in the Netherlands, aſſume the name of *Sybaris*. I ſupped at the *table d'hôte* with a large party. I ſat next to a perſon who announced himſelf a *Compatriote*, but he did not diſcloſe his name; I ſuſpected him to be an Hibernian; he was a well-bred man, and a pleaſant lively companion; he ſaid he had been in the ſervice of France, and had acted as firſt Lieutenant on board a French frigate that had appeared in the Scheld before Antwerp in the preceding year; but, on the breaking out of the war with England, he could no longer carry arms againſt his country, and reſigned his commiſſion.

miſſion. He ſpoke highly of Dumourier, and the purity of his intentions. I remember he complained loudly of having received very unhandſome treatment from an Officer of rank in the Duke of York's army, whoſe name he mentioned, and declared he would call him to account at a proper opportunity. After ſupper, the ſparkling champagne went round, and a warm debate took place on that dreadful exploſion from the combined operation of anarchy and infidelity, the French Revolution; an event upon which I never ruminate without calling to mind a reflection of the late Dr. Warton of Wincheſter, namely, that in France, Deſpotiſm begat Anarchy, and Popery begat Infidelity. The debate at the *table d'hôte* was chiefly carried on by the *ci-devant* Lieutenant, and a perſon on the oppoſite ſide of the table, who ſpoke broken Engliſh. The former ſpoke in terms of high commendation of the National Aſſembly of 1789, and of the firſt conſtitution: the latter vindicated, with no leſs zeal, all the proceedings of the Republican Regicidal Convention; the Lieutenant pointed his artillery with great ſpirit againſt the Maratiſts and Robeſpierians; the latter defended them with much heat of paſſion; and, in the true ſpirit of a democratic infidel, he ended a bitter and intemperate ſpeech with the following words, accompanied by a ſhocking oath:—"I look upon Marat as a much greater man than Jeſus Chriſt." This was a ſpecimen of profane audacity in a public company which I ſhould have ſcarcely thought credible, had I not been an ear-witneſs to it. I thought of a paſſage in Burke's celebrated Reflections on the French Revolution; "Among theſe (ſpeaking of the Pariſian clubs) are found perſons, in compariſon of whom Catiline would be thought ſcrupulous, and Cethegus a man of ſobriety and moderation." And now, thought I to myſelf, I have before my eyes one of thoſe monſters in human ſhape. I recollected, however, that I was not at a Jacobin club in Paris; but at an Ordinary in Bruſſels, under the dominion of a power then at war with France; and I was at a loſs to account for ſuch unparalleled licence of ſpeech, at ſuch a time and place. I began to ſuſpect that poſſibly the diſputants might be no other than ſpies of the Police, who adopted that method of trying the political pulſe of a ſtranger. However, I took no ſhare in the debate, and withdrew in ſilent diſguſt.

On retiring to my chamber, and taking a retroſpective view of the day, I was ſtruck with the great variety of incidents that had occurred ſince I roſe in the morning at Antwerp, till I lay down to ſleep at Bruſſels; the diverſified occurrences of the journey, the varied ſcenes of the evening, all crowded upon the mind, and formed a ſtriking contraſt to the quiet uniformity of a Country Parſon's day:

Sound ſleep by night, ſtudy and eaſe
Together mixt, ſweet recreation,
And innocence which moſt does pleaſe,
——— ——— with meditation.

My head was a confuſed medley of landſcapes and canals, churches and palaces, pictures and images, monks and nuns, prieſts, players, and politicians. I thought with a ſigh of my rural retreat, and ſubjoined to the narrative of the day in my Journal the following apoſtrophe of the Bard of Welwyn:

O ſacred Solitude, divine retreat,
Choice of the prudent, envy of the great;
By thy pure ſtream, or in thy waving ſhade,
We court fair Wiſdom, that celeſtial maid.
The genuine off'ring of her lov'd embrace
(Strangers on earth) are Innocence and Peace.

Early next morning I repaired to the Cathedral church, to examine the curioſities of that magnificent pile of building. At ſix o'clock I found, to my great ſurpriſe, a pretty numerous congregation aſſembled at maſs, many of whom appeared to be truly devout; and I ſaw ſeveral beautiful and elegant young ladies at that early hour, in lowly proſtration, receiving the conſecrated wafer on the tip of the tongue. While maſs was performing at the grand altar, ſeveral prieſts were alſo engaged in the ſame ſervice in other parts of the church; and I muſt confeſs that the whole buſineſs was very attractive to the eye and the ear, and well calculated to cheriſh the ignoble ſpirit of ſuperſtition. I recollect there was a curious advertiſement affixed to the great door of the Cathedral, of which I muſt give an account from memory, having loſt the tranſcript: it announced a grand proceſſion on the following Sunday (being St. Michael's day), in honour of a piece of the true croſs of our Saviour, which was to be exhibited

ed on that day, and for which the faithful were to make due preparation, by *contrition*, *confeſſion*, and *communion*; and it occurred to me, that the ſolemnities which I witneſſed in the Cathedral were preparatory to that great event. Surely ſome of the jolly Canons whom I had ſeen at the funeral on the preceding evening muſt have laughed in their ſleeves at all this.

What I have further to ſay about Bruſſels muſt be reſerved for my next letter. CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

THE ſubjoined corrections on two of your former volumes are at your ſervice.

Vol. LXXII. p. 790, l. 43, read "ſiſter of the lady of Lord Chancellor Eldon."

P. 1008. The arms of Briſtow are there properly deſcribed; but the engraving, in the Plate referred to, does not correſpond with that deſcription.

P. 1228, for "Thomas Levett, eſq." r. "the Reverend Thomas Levett."

Volume LXXIII. p. 88. Aſtwick, doubtleſs, implies "the Eaſt village or hamlet," from the Saxon.

P. 224, col. 2, l. 4, ſhould probably be Sir Simeon Stewart, not Sir James.

P. 333. The peerage of Tracy became extinct in 1797 by the death of Henry, the eighth viſcount; that of Kingſland is ſuppoſed to have become extinct in 1800, on the death of George, the fifth viſcount. That of Dunboyne is omitted in the Iriſh Peerage; and that of Riverſton, created after the abdication of James II. has never been acknowledged. D. L. M.

Meteorological Diary for Sept. 1804, kept at Hull. Lat. 53°. 35'. Long. 1° W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts N.	E.	S.	W.	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts N.	E.	S.	W.	State of wind.
1	29.07	S	60	60				4	V.H.	29.86	St.	69	65				4	H.
2	30 12	R	63	61				4	B.	30.09	S	67	71			2	2	B.
3	.07	S	63	60			2	2	B.	.07	St.	71	75			2	2	B.
4	.24	R	64	64				4	B.	.25	R	72	77				4	R.B.
5	.03	R	67	65			4		V.L.	.22	S	73	79			4		R.B.
6	.12	S	70	71		2	2		L.	.06	S	74	79		2	2		L.
7	29.8(	St	67	74		2	2		V.L.	29.86	St.	72.5	74				4	B.
8	30.1(	R	65	63			2	2	L.	30.02	R	68	70				4	V.L.
9	.22	S	65	58			4		V.L	.22	St.	69	72			4		V.L.
10	29.94	S	66	64			4		B.	29.94	St.	69	72			4		B.
11	30.13	R	63	61			1	3	R.B.	30.14	R	69	72			4		L.
12	.14	St	66	66			4		L.	.03	S	74	80			4		L.
13	29.87	S	68	65			4		L.	29.78	S	75	79			2	2	L.
14	.78	St	68	65			4		L.	.74	S	76	81			4		L.
15	.76	R	69	68			4		L.	.75	St.	76	79			4		V.L.
16	.9*	R	70	65				4	V.L	30 03	R	72	73				4	B.
17	30.22	R	67	63	3			1	L.	.22	St	63	63	3			1	B.
18	.22	St.	64	61	4				L.	.22	St	63	65	4				V.L.
19	.12	S	63	61			4		L.	.03	S	63	65			2	2	L.
20	29.99	R	63	61.5				4	B.	.00	R	62	62			1	3	H.
21	.81	S	60	57				4	H.	29.88	St	62	56				4	V.H.
22	.95	S	58	58				4	V.H	.08	S	58	55			2	2	V.H.
23	.81	R	53	46				2	V.H	.88	R	55	55	2			2	V.H.
24	30.03	R	55	50				1	V.H	30.05	R	55	54.5	3			1	H.
25	.37	R	55	53	4				B.	.05	R	6	56 5	4				B.
26	.65	R	54	53				4	L.	.66	R	63	66	2			2	L.
27	.58	St	59	58	4				V.L	.56	S	64	66	4				L.
28	.56	St	57	55	4				L.	.54	S	61	63	4				L.
29	.43	S	57	57	3	1			No.	.3(	S	59	59	2	2			V.L.
30	.03	S	57	56			2		L.	.01	S	60	64		1	2		L.

Meteo-

Meteorological Diary for September 1804, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5'. W.

	At 8 A.M.									At 2 P.M.										
Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1804.
1	29.76	R	61	57	1			3	R.B.	29.84	R	67	66	1			3	R.B.	☌ ☽ ♀
2	.92	R	59	55.5			1	3	V.L.	.93	St	69	66.5				4	L.	
3	.93	St	59	56.5			1	2	L.	.94	R	63	66			2	2	R.B.	
4	30.03	R	61	58.5			2	2	No.	30.06	R	72	71			1	3	V.L.	●, ☽ in Eq. D.
5	.05	S	61	59			2	2	No.	.03	S	70	73		2	2		V.L.	☌ ☽ ♄,
6	29.90	S	61	57		4			No.	29.84	S	71	72		1	3		V.L.	☌ ☽ ☿
7	.71	S	60	55		2	2		No.	.74	R	69	69.5				4	V.L.	
8	.92	R	59	53				4	No.	.94	R	66	69	4				No.	☌ ☽ ♃, ☽ gr. L.S
9	.96	St	60	57		1	3		V.L.	.92	S	70	69		1	3		L.	
10	.76	St	61	62			3	1	V.L.	.75	St	70	71			2	2	L.	☽ in apogee.
11	.88	R	61	55.5	1			3	V.L.	.82	R	70	66			2	2	V.L.	
12	.92	St	60	58		1	3		V.L.	.85	S	75	77			4		R.B	☽, ☽ gr. Dec. S.
13	.76	S	66	65			4		R.B.	.76	S	76	79			2	2	R.B	
14	.77	St	66	64			2	2	V.L.	.71	S	75	75.5			4		R.B.	
15	.72	R	67	64			4		V.L.	.74	R	75	74			4		V.L.	☽ in ♉
16	.80	R	67	64	2			2	V.L.	.85	R	76	77	4				V.L.	
17	.94	R	68	62	4				V.L.	.95	St	67	63	2	2			L.	
18	.96	R	62	57	4				V.L.	.96	St	65	60	3	1			L.	
19	.87	S	60	57.5		2	2		No.	.84	S	65	64.5				4	V.L.	○, ☽ in Eq. A.
20	.83	R	62	62	2			2	L.	.83	St	67	67	2			2	L.	
21	.80	S	57	54.5				4	R.B.	.80	St	63	62	1			3	B.	☽ in perigee.
22	.84	S	55	51				4	L.	.74	S	68	57			2	2	L.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
23	.62	St	52	47	2			2	R.B.	.72	R	60	55	2			2	R.B.	
24	.76	St	52	49	2			2	V.L.	.81	R	58	55	3			1	B.	
25	.69	St	52	51	2	2			L.	30.05	St	59	58	2	2			R.B	☽ Gr. Dec. N.
26	30.21	St	51	41	3	1			V.L.	.21	St	61	57	2	2			V.L.	☾,
27	.11	St	51	55	3	1			L.	.11	St	58	58	3	1			R.B.	☌ ☽ ♂
28	.11	St	56	53	2	2			L.	.09	S	58	57	2	2			V.L	☽ in ♊
29	.02	St	54	51	1	3			V.L.	29.91	S	57	57	1	3			V.L.	☿ ☌ ☽
30	29.74	St	52	51		1	3		V.L.	.71	S	56	60			4		V.L.	
	29.88		59.10	56.10	29	20	33	38		29.88		66.57	65.56	32	17	35	36		

The beautiful well-defined penumbral ſpot which made its appearance on the 28d ultimate, after deſcribing one of the Southern temperate parallels in all the apparent changes natural to a circular figure moving over or carried with the rotary motion of a globe when viewed at an infinite diſtance, diſappeared at the verge of the Weſtern limb, on the evening of the 4th; there were little or no faculæ attending it, either at its coming on or going off, which circumſtance was to be expected from its well-defined appearance agreeing with my former remarks on the *faculæ*. I am not certain whether this ſpot ever returned, but my obſervations lead me to think that it did, though it muſt have conſiderably changed its figure; nevertheleſs, the time and poſition of the one I ſaw, are reaſons ſufficient to juſtify my ſuppoſition of their being one and the ſame identical ſpot.

As laſt month the ſolar phenomena have afforded but little entertainment to the Aſtronomer; during this, for ſome time the Sun was deſtitute of both *faculæ* and *maculæ*, yet not for any great length of time, for one ſeldom directed the teleſcopic tube at the Sun, looking through it, but might obſerve ſome minute ſpots here and there about the ſolar diſk.

Errata.—In page 805, col. 1, line the 2d from the bottom, for S C A G read S C F G; for C B in the bottom line, read C β, and in col. 2, line 6, for C F, read C F δ; in line 7, for B C ϱ, read β C ϱ; in page 806. line 5, for *a d f* read λ *d f*; for Δ *d a*, read Δ *d* λ, and in line 8, for C F, read C *f*.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XXXVI.

"A youth of frolics, an OLD AGE OF CARDS." POPE.

THE nature of our employment in a future ſtate of exiſtence is among the queſtions which have intereſted curious minds in all ages; and it is perhaps unneceſſary to inform my readers that we are no nearer to a deciſion on this important point than when the firſt enquirer took up his pen, and amuſed the world with his conjectures. There is indeed no other way of accounting for the propenſity of ſome men to ſearch into ſo many myſteries which the great Author of our being has thought proper to conceal, than by referring it to the exquiſite pleaſure which reſults from the ingenuity of conjecture, and which is perhaps heightened by periodical returns of inquiſitiveneſs which cannot be ſatisfied with what is revealed. It is to no purpoſe that we refer enquiries of this deſcription to the expreſs words of revelation, for their minds are accuſtomed to reaſon from the preſent to the future, and to judge of infinity by the circumſcribed affairs of the ſmalleſt part. With all that expanſion of mind which is the boaſt of modern philoſophers, they have no other meaſures for great than for little occurrences; and when they "inſpect a mite," they would have us believe they can "comprehend the heavens."

Attached thus to the little matters which are within the command of eye and ear, and too wiſe to give credit to a revelation which has been the belief, the hope, and the conſolation of the good and wiſe in all ages, they have adopted what in their caſe ſeems a very proper expedient. They have determined againſt all faith in a future ſtate either good or evil, and have concluded that exiſtence muſt terminate with life. But while I am of opinion that this is a very prudent and conſiſtent reſolution on their part, it muſt not be concealed that many perſons are exceedingly ſhocked by ſuch principles, and look upon thoſe who hold them as no better than atheiſts or infidels of the higher degree. And ſo numerous and ſo honourable is the claſs who paſs this ſentence, that I ſhould be very ſorry to be thought to differ from them, at the ſame time that I think that ſome pretenders have crept in among us, who in ſtrict propriety ought to embrace the very doctrine they affect to condemn.

Among the number of thoſe who affect to condemn what it would be more conſiſtent in them to approve, I beg leave to reckon all who paſs their lives, in any way whatever, without entertaining a ſingle thought of hereafter, or ever conſidering whether the employments to which they are now attached are ſuch as can qualify them for a future ſtate of exiſtence of any kind which the imagination of man can conceive. It is often ſaid by Divines, that to certain claſſes of people "heaven would not be heaven;" and it is certain that if we were to form an opinion of the other world by the employments of men in this, by their invariable attachments, and unceaſing purſuits, we ſhould be obliged to ſuppoſe that they had no other idea of eternal happineſs but as a continuation of temporal, and that their *heaven*, in order to reward them, muſt be as like as poſſible to their *earth*. Such opinions we ſhould often hear, either if men were to expreſs their thoughts as freely as they entertain them, or if they had not a particular reluctance, for which it may not, perhaps, be difficult to account, againſt all converſation on the ſubject. There can be no doubt that if theſe obſtacles to honeſt confeſſion were removed, ſome would own that the higheſt idea they could entertain of heaven would be to ſuppoſe it a place where money was eternally to be made, where no ſcruples were entertained as to the means, and where no bad debts were permitted to enter. Others would, perhaps, hope that it might reſemble the paradiſe of Mahomet, a continued ſcene of gallantry, without the impertinence of huſbands or fathers, the cenſorioufneſs of judges, or the narrow prejudices of juries. Some would expect to find ſtables, and jockies, and race-grounds, where horſes might run without being diſtanced, and bets be laid without the riſk of loſing. Others, whoſe affections have been placed on the viciſſitudes of ſtock-jobbing, would expect perpetual tranſfers, and an eternity of ſpeculation; their greateſt good would be a *bonus*, and they would hope to accumulate millions of money for millions of years. In a word, ſome would look for novels, and ſome for newſpapers; ſome would be eager to go a ſhopping, and others would deſire to ſit down to cards.

This laſt is perhaps a more general ſource

ſource of happineſs than any I have mentioned; and I have been induced to offer the preceding remarks by the death of a lady which happened ſome little time ago, whoſe "heaven upon earth" was a ſucceſſion of games of whiſt, for nearly the laſt forty years of her life. Her hiſtory, therefore, may not, perhaps, be unamuſing, or uninſtructive. Mrs. Baſto's huſband was originally a trader of the lower order, who acquired a large fortune by uninterrupted induſtry, joined with a ſpecies of ſenſe, which, although not of much value any where elſe, is very uſeful in a ſhop. During his days of labour, when "comings-in were but ſmall," and "a penny ſaved was a penny got," Mrs. Baſto aſſiſted his endeavours by domeſtic œconomy. While her huſband was getting in the ſhop, ſhe was ſaving in the parlour; and for many years, during which, to uſe her own phraſe, they "went mucking on," a better model of induſtry could not be found. There was not, indeed, much to interrupt them; the few acquaintances they had were like themſelves, and they had neither the reaſonings, nor the fancies, of intellect to diſturb them. Reading was no part of their employment; yet they could read what they wrote, and they could write with ſome difficulty. Money, however, flowed in ſo faſt, that in the courſe of about twenty years they removed from the back-parlour to the firſt floor, and from the town-houſe to the ſnug box. With this a wonderful change took place in Mrs. Baſto's opinions as to money matters.

It ſometimes happens, that œconomiſts take more care of ſmall matters than of great; and I ſuſpect this proceeds from too implicit a reliance on the ancient precept, "take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themſelves." Though this may be the caſe in general, there are ſo many exceptions to the rule, that I cannot do a greater ſervice to my induſtrious readers than by reminding them of what poor helpleſs creatures theſe pounds are, unleſs great care be taken of them. Of this we have an inſtance in Mrs. Baſto. While ſhe and her huſband were amaſſing the ſmaller denominations of coin, ſhe abhorred every ſpecies of pleaſure or extravagance; but no ſooner had they acquired a fortune, which they thought a very great one, than they diſcovered, or more probably were told, that the only way to be reſpected was to ſpend it as other people did. Luckily, ignorance is no obſtacle in a deſign of this kind. There are always models enough to form one's expences upon, and it is but chuſing the abſurdeſt in order to be ſure of giving ſatisfaction. Our couple accordingly began with ſeeing company in ſtyle, ſuch company as will always viſit where there is an appearance of plenty, and will flatter wherever there is a proſpect of aid. But as there muſt be ſome connecting medium to keep company together, and as Mr. and Mrs. Baſto could not have ſupported a converſation for ten minutes had their lives depended on it, cards were very wiſely ſuggeſted as a remedy for dulneſs and ſilence, and Mrs. Baſto conceived a moſt extraordinary liking for them. But this we cannot wonder at; ſhe was only charmed with what had charmed thouſands before her; that ſurpriſing law of ſocial life, which ordains that the vulgar and the illiterate ſhall, with a little knowledge of gaming, be deemed fit companions for the refined and the learned; and that no other introduction is neceſſary to bring inferiors and ſuperiors on a level, than a few of the edifying precepts handed down to poſterity by the great Mr. Hoyle. All this was to Mrs. Baſto a matter of ſuch joy and ſurpriſe, that ſhe wondered where her talents had been buried, and was thankful that at length ſhe had attained, not only the *ways*, but the *means*, whereby ſhe might hold up her head with the proudeſt.

But as ſhe had betaken herſelf to unpack the cards ſomewhat late in life, ſhe found it neceſſary to pay for each leſſon in proportion to the higher proficiency of her play-mates, and had often to repent that ſhe had waſted ſo many precious days, without knowing a club from a ſpade, or having the moſt remote idea of the pleaſures of the odd trick. Genius, however, cannot be concealed; and much zeal and much practice ſoon diminiſhed the painful recollection of loſt time. It was now evident, that all her former acquiſitions, her knowledge of good meat, her taſte in dreſſing it, her ſkill in pieceing and patching, in hemming and darning, her talents at the waſh-tub, the agility with which ſhe communicated a rotatory motion to the mop, and her ſagacity in diſcovering

ſluts

ſluts' holes, and cobwebs, were vulgar attainments, common to the loweſt of her ſex, while her genius evidently pointed to the whiſt table, as the place where alone it could be diſplayed to advantage. What ſhe loſt, therefore, in the former part of her life, ſhe determined to make up by conſtant practice; and it is much to the honour of her induſtry in this new calling, that the buſineſs of no day in the week was ſuffered to interrupt her proficiency at the card-table. She often uſed to boaſt, but perhaps here ſhe was rather conceited, that ſhe had diſcovered a uſe for rainy Sundays which never was diſcovered before.

So much pains were at length amply rewarded: Mrs. Baſto recovered her loſſes, was admitted to many faſhionable circles, became a convenient partner and a formidable opponent; and although her winnings and loſings were now pretty equal, her attachment to cards became more ardent, and the more ſhe played the more ſhe wiſhed to play. Her whole life was devoted to it, and ſhe had not the moſt diſtant conception of a ſtate of being in which there were neither *trumps* nor *honours*. Out of the common routine of domeſtic life ſhe never had an idea; and now that play became her buſineſs, ſhe never aſked a queſtion, nor made a remark that did not ariſe from the deal of the preceding hand, or the pool of the preceding night. In ſuch matters ſhe delighted to exerciſe her memory, until it became a complete ſtore-houſe of trumps, honours, odd tricks, fineſſes, revokes, and other caſualties of the game, without a ſingle article of any other kind. I have already mentioned her ingenious mode of diverting the horrors of a rainy Sunday: but ſhe was, perhaps, yet more ingenious in managing her talents in ſuch a manner that they never were idle, either in health or ſickneſs. If her indiſpoſition was ſuch as not to keep her from the drawing-room, yet ſevere enough to diſturb her head, ſhe propoſed a round game, as requiring leſs exertion of memory than her favourite whiſt; and if confined to her room, ſhe always provided a ſelect party of ſympathizing friends, who would not ſuffer her to be moped. But if ſhe was not able to ſit up, ſhe contrived to raiſe herſelf in bed ſo as to manage a game at cribbage with ſome friend; and thus contrived to make ſickneſs itſelf a continuation of all for which health was valuable.

Many years paſſed in this employment, ſo worthy of a rational and accountable being, when Mr. Baſto was gathered to his fathers. He had never fully entered into the pleaſures of the card-table; but he ſuffered quietly what no fury could have oppoſed, and left his widow an ample fortune. Her attachments had long been confined to one object, and ſhe therefore ſoon recovered the loſs of the "dear man;" betted with her uſual eagerneſs, and depoſited her card with the uſual thump of victory. She prolonged this life of play until an advanced age, when the newſpapers announced her death in due form. Having ſometimes been permitted the honour of contemplating her life, I was anxious to know whether it had been conſiſtent to the laſt; and a letter, received in anſwer to my enquiries, informed me that "ſhe was given over on Monday morning, but finding herſelf a little better in the afternoon, ſhe ſet up in bed, played nine games of cribbage with the nurſe, and died an hour after." The laſt words ſhe was heard to utter were, that 'ſhe wanted but one hole to be up!'

On lives thus ſpent, I ſhall leave my readers to make their own reflections, as it would not be very reſpectful to ſuppoſe that they needed any from me. Such examples, indeed, are too common to have the force of novelty, and too glaring in irrationality to require illuſtration.

I may, however, add that I was requeſted by my correſpondent to furniſh an epitaph ſuitable to a ſplendid monument about to be erected in the pariſh church to Mrs. Baſto's memory. Some of us Projectors are frequently employed in ſuch matters, as it is ſuppoſed we have a particular knack in creating virtues for the dead. But as I could not recollect any one circumſtance in Mrs. Baſto's hiſtory more remarkable than what are here related, or that was unconnected with a rubber or a pool, I declined the opportunity, however favourable, of drawing upon my imagination, and immortalizing my talents with her virtues. Still, as I conſidered that the feelings of her relatives might be hurt by my refuſal, and as I had long ago forgiven the only reproach ſhe ever levelled at me, or at any human being, that "I was the ſtupideſt fellow at a card-table ſhe ever ſaw," I endeavoured to recollect ſome brilliant parts of her character, of which I compoſed the following eulogy, which, if

they

they think proper to make uſe of it, may be engraved on a ſquare tablet, under the name and age of the party.

"SUCH WAS THE VIGOUR OF HER UNDERSTANDING, THAT SHE ALWAYS LED FROM HER STRONG SUIT; AND SUCH THE ACUTENESS OF HER PENETRATION, THAT SHE PREFERRED SEQUENCES WHEN SEQUENCES COULD BE GOT. SHE WAS NEVER KNOWN TO LEAD A THIRTEENTH CARD UNLESS TRUMPS WERE OUT, NOR TRUMPED A THIRTEENTH CARD EXCEPT SHE WAS THE LAST PLAYER. SO GENTLE WAS HER DISPOSITION, THAT SHE WOULD NOT FORCE HER ADVERSARY, EVEN WITH HER BEST CARD, UNLESS SHE HAD THE NEXT BEST TO SUPPORT HER COURAGE. THROUGHOUT A LONG AND ACTIVE LIFE, SHE NEVER WAS KNOWN TO FINESSE; AND WHEN IN DOUBT (FOR WHO FROM DOUBTS ARE FREE?) SHE WON THE TRICK. THOUGH DESIROUS OF HONOURS, SHE WAS HONEST IN DEALING HER CARDS, AND, SUCH IS THE DANGER OF INSPECTION, UPRIGHT IN SORTING THEM. AFTER FORTY YEARS NOBLY SPENT IN THE STUDY OF HOYLE, SHE CONDESCENDED TO DIVERT HER DYING HOURS WITH A DUETTO OF CRIBBAGE; AND, AFTER GENTLY REMOVING HER PEGS, DEPARTED THIS LIFE, WITH HIS NOB IN HER HAND."

The PURSUITS of ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. N° LXXVI.

ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL, *continued.*

THE interior.—The porch on the South ſide is the common entrance, where is found a very rich door-way. In the outer diviſion of the architrave to the arch (which is pointed) is a ſucceſſion of ſmall ſtatues. On the top of the arch are three larger ſtatues; the Deity in the centre, and on each ſide a kneeling figure. The architecture of the nave is in the Saxon taſte, but of that peculiar kind which ſeems to be on the verge of transfuſing or loſing itſelf in the early pointed or Engliſh ſtyle: indeed, the arches of the gallery over the ſide ailes are pointed. The ſeveral architraves to the arches are filled with an infinity of varied diagonals, frets, and foliage. The capitals have ornaments; and in the ſpandrils of the arches to the gallery are paterae differently enriched. The period of the erection of the nave is, it is ſaid, about our John's reign; a deſign full of grandeur and beauty. There are no groins, a rich open-worked timber roof of the Tudor mode giving the finiſh over-head. It may be concluded that, previous to the putting up of this roof, the original groins had been found in a ruinous ſtate, and were then deemed neceſſary to be taken down, and the preſent wood-work ſubſtituted in their ſtead.

The font, which is placed at the Weſt end of the South aile, is extremely ſimple; the form, an octagon; and in the cants are plain pointed compartments. Near this font is a remnant piece of ſculpture, long the puzzle of Antiquaries in order to aſcertain its original uſe and complete figure. Some denominate it the relick of a font, and others the ſanctuary-ſeat or freed-ſtool belonging to the church. Many do not heſitate to affirm, that they can diſcover certain myſtical characters wrought about the ſtone, demonſtrating it to be part of a Pagan altar. After all theſe concluſions, in my eye I beheld no more than the baſement part of one of thoſe circular columns or croſſes common in the church-yards of this country, with entwined bands, frets, golochi, &c. like thoſe deſcribed at Lantwitt and other places. With all due deference, however, I ſubmit my conjectures on the ſubject to thoſe opinions already abroad, and therefore continue my ſurvey. Under the fifth arch from the Weſt is the fine tomb of Biſhop Morgan. His ſtatue laid thereon is well preſerved, except the noſe and hands (the uſual deprivations which nearly all our antient ſtatues have ſuſtained). The nave being clogged up with the lumber of pews, the ends and ſides of the tomb are in a manner hid from the ſight; but, in taking down ſome of the ſurrounding ſeats (by permiſſion of the Dignitary), ſix ſtatues were diſcovered on the North ſide, repreſenting as many of the Apoſtles; a ſhield of arms at the Weſt end; and at the Eaſt end a moſt exquiſite baſſo-relievo of the Reſurrection. The attitude of our Lord is very ſtriking, and finely expreſſed. In the South aile, and near to the foregoing tomb, is the monument of a Religious. The ſtatue lies under an arch of a ſingular ſhape, and is compoſed of four ſides of a hexagon, which ſides, inſtead of taking ſtraight lines, have each a ſweeping direction.

We now come to the Rood-loft immediately before the Weſt end of the choir. The ſupporting front belonging to it is, without exception, the moſt

perfect

perfect work of the kind left. The high-wrought enrichments, the peculiar mode of the deſign, give the time which mark the glorious architectural æra of our third Edward. In this charming performance are traced the ſame mouldings, ornaments, &c. as we were dazzled with in St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter, before it became the object of late for unneceſſary havock and dilapidation. In the centre of this work is an arch-way leading into a porch, or introductory avenue to the choir. On the left of the arch-way is the ſite of an altar with a ſcreen of rich niches. On the right of the arch-way is another veſtige of an altar with a ſcreen, but of a different kind from that on the left, and of leſs dimenſions. The continuation of the deſign on this ſide is made out by a large arch, within which is ſeen the tomb of the Biſhop who erected (I have no doubt) the ſuperb deſign we are now ſo particularly deſcribing. On the South return of the elevation is a ſtill larger arch, admitting a view of the South ſide of the Biſhop's tomb, as well as thoſe of two Religious ranging on either hand within the porch. Again, when we take our ſtand of obſervation within the porch, the exquiſite architectural ſcenery is renewed by a varied view (ſuppoſing our poſition bearing towards the choir) of the two Religious, left and right, and that of the Biſhop ſeen beyond the latter figure. Over the general entablature to the parts we have gone over runs a line of exceſſive rich pannels, conſtituting the parapet to the loft *. We cannot quit this delightful model of the perfect ſtate of our antient Architecture without entreating the Dignitaries to look at, again and again, this precious remain conſigned to their holy protection, and endeavour, by conſtant ſtudy of the minute and delicate particulars, to imbibe a real ſatisfaction at every thing thus brought under their eyes. Let them, when thus intereſted, have its innumerable perfections ſo much the theme of praiſe, that, among other their forcible remarks, they may ſay, "Behold the cleanly ſtate of this ſupporting ſcreen! how clear of rubbiſh, how free from duſt!" &c.

On the South ſide of the North tranſept, which ſide is given by the back of the ſtalls of the choir abutting on this part of the plan, are the remains of a ſmall chapel dedicated to St. Andrew, joint patron-ſaint with St. David to the church. Here is a good monument with the ſtatue of a Religious; likewiſe a very ſimple tomb under a plain ſemicircular arch: there is no ſtatue. About theſe memorials are laid ſeveral fragments of baſſo-relievos, which, as I conjecture, once made out the ſides of ſome tombs now deſtroyed. Among them is the Virgin offering the infant Jeſus in the Temple. The attitudes of the figures are delicate and charming. There is likewiſe a ſtatue of St. Andrew with the diagonal croſs held againſt his breaſt.

In the North aile of the choir we firſt notice the nearly-deſtroyed monument of a Knight. The ſtatue is tolerably preſerved; it is ſculptured, croſs-legged, and drawing the ſword. Next is the monument of a Religious: the arch has the ogee ſweep, and, with the compartments on the tomb part, may be ſaid to be rather rich. The ſtatue has at its head a ſmall canopy above the cuſhion whereon the head is laid. We now meet with the veſtiges of the left ſide of a monument, the half on the right appearing to have been cut away to ſet up the ſide or North ſcreen to Biſhop Vaughan's chapel. The ſtatue is a Religious, and not much havocked; but the tomb whereon it lies, filled with compartments, is rent and torn, giving ſad note of its precarious ſtate. Juſt above this laſt ſtatue there has been ſtuck in the wall an admirable baſſo-relievo of the Crucifixion. At this ſpot we enter Biſhop Vaughan's chapel; the extreme length is North and South. The Eaſt ſide preſents rather more than the ſite of the altar; this work is of ſimple maſonry; the table of courſe is wanting. On each ſide of the altar are ſmall windows giving view into our Lady's chapel. Beſide theſe windows are two very large niches and pedeſtals. The two ends, North and South, have open ſcreens, through which are entrances from either aile of the choir. The Weſt ſide is left wholly plain. Here, it is not improbable, was hung ſome large painting, or rich hangings. The groins are of that kind which beſpeak the over-head finiſhing of buildings in our Henry VIth and VIIth's time, and much reſemble the groins in the cloiſters at Gloucester, and St.

* We refer our readers for a particular account of the original arrangements of this part of a Cathedral to the Hiſtory of Durham Cathedral.

St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter*. The whole of the deſign before us is as perfect and freſh as if brought to perfection but yeſterday.

Continuing our liſt in the North aile of the choir, a monument occurs which we may well ſay is in its laſt ſtage of havock. The left ſide of the arch ſhews ſome early pointed Architecture, the other half is departed. As for the ſtatue, it is ſo far loſt to common view, that it is denominated nothing but a pile of rubbiſh. After ſufficiently commenting on the lines, I drew out enough to note that it had been ſculptured for the effigies of a Religious. But what engaged all my attention was the trunk of the ſtatue of another Religious, placed againſt this monument as a ſort of careful ſaving from the wreck of the important monumental collection enriching this Cathedral. Apologizing for any raſh opinion I may give on this mutilated ſubject, I beg leave to aſſert, that it is not poſſible for the art of man to go beyond it, the outline is ſo juſt, the drapery ſo graceful.—Overwhelm me not with epithets of Nationaliſt, a man untravelled in Italia's climes, an enthuſiaſtic Artiſt, a draftſman of Engliſh "Antiques;" ye amateurs of imported ſculptured Pagan gods and heroes, I am but a frail creature, a poor ſuperſtitious Pilgrim, whoſe mind is ever liable to error, being ſo deeply fraught with the repreſentations of antient Chriſtian memorials! Good friends, you recall your harſh conceptions, and you will graciouſly let me proceed. I humbly thank you.

Before I item any other particular, it may not be amiſs to hint that, when the liſt of each monument or tomb is gone through, I may ſtart a few queries, when, or by whom, or at what period, they were brought to the lamentable condition we now behold them. I ſhall not forget likewiſe to give due praiſe for that care which is at preſent beſtowed on them.

The laſt ſubject in this arrangement of the church is a curious and uncommon piece of maſonry, comprized of ſmall oblong receſſes and arches (now mortared up with bits of ſtone), once open for the purpoſe (as we learn) of depoſiting therein the offerings of Pilgrims. I, as conſonant with my aſſumed character of one of theſe poor *uſeleſs* wanderers, put forth my hand, as it were ſpontaneouſly, towards theſe ſtopped-up perforations. Had my mite been requiſite now as in former times towards aggrandizing the "Houſe of the Lord," or for the relief of the very indigent travelling enthuſiaſt, who, like me, had come to gaze on the ſplendour of the ſcenes around, no doubt I had been ready to have added to the general ſtore in a way without the trouble of picking out any of the materials which denied the manner of offering as in the old way. But, as it was, my hands were not unemployed; for I made an exact drawing of this receptacle of good things, meaſured its height, width, &c. Much pious awe hung about me while thus employed. True it is I was on my knees at times; at times I tried the melody of my voice, yet in ſtrains moſt ſoft. If my chanting was not entirely ſuch as was the uſage of the Choir ſome three hundred years gone, my lauds were ſomething like what I now rehearſe; the reſponſes to my raptures have been not a few, as already evinced, and there yet remain many more to vibrate on the ears of thoſe who may liſten to the turn of my devotions before the final note of admiration is heard, which is to cloſe my oriſons in St. David's ſacred fane.

AN ARCHITECT.

P. S. The "Jewiſh ſynagogue," as noticed by Mr. Neild, p. 801, is in truth a noble Saxon manſion of two ſtories: the ſecond ſtory, being the principal one, has at the South end a double arched window ſupported by columns. Three of the ſame double windows occur on the Eaſt ſide, being divided one from the other by pilaſters or projecting piers. Pity it is, as ſo few buildings of this kind are left to tell out the conſequence of habitations at ſo remote a period as perhaps 8 or 900 years paſt, that the one calling on our notice ſhould within theſe few years have been put to the purpoſes of unchriſtian ceremonies, and now turned over to be a "filthy" receptacle for the loweſt and moſt wretched of our fellow-creatures! I write theſe remarks from a drawing taken in 1786.

Mr.

* As workmen have been in conſtant employ in the antient palace at Weſtminſter ever ſince our ſurvey, vol. LXX. p. 33, in order to *reſtore, repair, improve*, and *beautify* the ſeveral remaining edifices, we ſhall be compelled, when they have put the finiſhing ſtroke to their labours, to ſtate, for the information of the publick, every thing that has been done, "good or bad."

Mr. Neild's Remarks on Prisons; *continued from p.* 899.

Ely Bridewell. Benjamin Richmond, a sack and rope maker, keeper; salary, 10*l.* No fees. This prison (built 1651) consists of one room below for men (16 feet by 15 feet 4 inches), and one above, called the *Strong-room*, about the same size, which has 34 iron-bars across the floor. A small detached room with a privy for the men; adjoining is a room for women. No water accessible to prisoners. Prison out of repair: has not been whitewashed these seven years. No court; one might be made from the keeper's large garden. No apothecary. No chaplain, nor any religious attention. The clauses against spirituous liquors are hung up, but not the act for the preservation of health. Allowance, 6*d.* a day. County finds straw; and if the gaoler furnishes a bed, prisoners pay him 3*d.* a night each. Employment, beating hemp; and prisoners committed to hard labour have the whole of their earnings. Prisoner, August 8, 1802, one man.

By an Act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the *Isle of Ely*, in the county of Cambridge, 1778, debtors are sent here by the Court of Requests, and they have no allowance whatever.

Wisbech Bridewell. John Beales, keeper; salary, 24*l.* Fees, none. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Statchall. Surgeon, Mr. Skrimshaw; salary, 10*l.*; duty, every Sunday. Prisoner, Aug. 9, 1802, one man. Allowance, 6*d.* a day. Straw, two blankets and a rug, and a chaldron and half of coals in winter. This is also a gaol. There is a descent to it of five steps. The entrance, which is called the *Long-room*, is about 9 yards by 5, and 6 feet high, with a brick floor, a fire-place, and two double-bar iron-grated windows. Adjoining to this is a room like the former, except that it is smaller, being only 5½ yards by 4½. This room gives a borrowed light to a *dungeon* (and is all it receives) of the same size. There are two other rooms, about 4 yards square, which open into the Long-room. Upstairs are two rooms for women with boarded floors, and a necessary adjoining; all the others have only an earthen pan for that purpose. No court. No water accessible to prisoners. No employment; all the rooms except one too dark to work in. This prison might be improved from the keeper's large garden. Neither the act for the preservation of health nor clauses against spirituous liquors hung up.

To Dr. Lettsom.

My dear Friend, *Wisbech, Aug.* 9, 1802.

This short letter is by way of Postscript to my last, which, I think, was dated Bury St. Edmund's.

For two or three days I have been treading classic ground, viewing, among other stately and venerable edifices, that college where the immortal *Newton* prosecuted his studies: and contemplating the most exalted of human beings —and the most wretched.

A laughable circumstance occurred this morning, which you must suffer me to relate, lest it should escape my memory when I return to town. In my journey from Ely to this place I overtook an old man; he was riding on a very little horse; his legs almost touched the ground; he carried on his shoulders a load which almost bent him double, and a most grievous load it appeared; the poor horse's legs trembled under him, he could hardly get on. The old fellow, no doubt, thought he was easing his horse by carrying the load himself. I have since reproached myself for not having stopped to explain, and relieve both; but I was thrown into such a fit of laughter, that, before I could recover myself, the chaise had carried me out of sight.

I am now setting out to Peterborough; and it will not be long before you hear again from your troublesome correspondent, James Neild.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 15.

If Juvenis, p. 855, has any friend at Oxford, he will probably be enabled to give him the desired information, as, if I recollect aright, a MS. respecting the ancient College of Divinity is to be met with, among Bishop Tanner's Collections, in the Bodleian Library. At all events, I recommend him to prosecute such an enquiry. L.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 16.

In your last, p. 806, in the narrative of a skeleton found in a hollow tree, Blockley is erroneously said to be an insulated parish of Warwickshire instead of Worcestershire; by whose mistake I know not.—P. 706, for St. George, r. St. George Molesworth. D[illegible]L. M.

187. Mu-

187. MUNIMENTA ANTIQUA; *or, Observations on antient Castles, &c. By* Edward King, *Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. Vol III.*

HAVING bestowed some criticisms on the two former of these extraordinary volumes in our vol. LXXII. p. 138, we now proceed to the third, which opens with "Observations on such Works of the Britons as appear to have been constructed in imitation of Foreign Nations." Mr. King conceives that the castles in the West of England, and particularly that at Launceston, were constructed long before the Roman times by the *Phœnicians*, "having so perfect a conformity with the real plan of Phœnician, Syrian, and *Median* castles, and with others in *Asia Minor*, as far as we have any information concerning those kind of fortresses, either from the most antient authors or from modern travellers, that there cannot remain a doubt of their having been originally actual designed imitations of them, whatever age they were erected in, or whatever alterations, as to the insertion of arches or adding of other out-buildings, may have been made in them." (p. 9) Launceston castle is compared with Echatana, as described by Herodotus, I. c. 98, with its seven walls of seven different colours*. *Pergamus*, as described by Strabo, is another instance of this sort; and Chardin's description of the palaces of the Mingrelian princes are added. The destruction of cities by Joshua was under the Divine assistance; and that of Shalem, a city of Shechem, was performed when all the males were disabled from defending it. Cities in early times were perhaps a collection of wooden houses within mud or stone walls. There is no proof in Howel that a child was placed on the thatch *within reach* from the ground. (p. 27.) Mr. King dissects Launceston with all the minuteness of a contemporary, who can find the site of every apartment and office about it. He then pronounces it to be the very residence of *Vortigern*, both before and after his advancement to the throne of Britain, and that, after his retreat into Wales, he built another on the same model, in which he was burnt to death by wildfire or lightning, with all his family, as Arcesilaus, King of Cyrene, had been in a round tower, as Herodotus relates, IV. 164. (p. 30) But on what authority is this conjecture founded, but *Geoffry of Monmouth* and his copiers, Polychronicon, Fabian, Stow, and Holinshed? *Brunlesi* castle, in Brecknockshire, is another, built on the *Syrian* model, "but yet so late as at a time when even the arch had *been actually invented*, and slightly seen; but when its *true use was not yet understood*; that is (as seems probable from a variety of circumstances), the interval of time between the first invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar and the subsequent one by Claudius; neither of which invasions did any way molest or affect the Britons in Cornwall or Wales, and of which they could only have distant reports. This, perhaps, was nearly one of the latest fortresses erected for safeguard before the Silures and Danmonii finally submitted to the Romans, and erected probably at the very time when they first heard of the successes of the Romans on the Eastern side of the island, and dreaded their approach, and when they had not taken the resolution of submitting, which they afterwards adopted." (pp. 32, 33.) Mr. K. finds other instances in Wales, as at *Tretur*.

P. 37. Arcesilaus came to Cyrene, because it was, as the oracle pointed out, "surrounded with streams," and was there slain, in the midst of a surrounding mob. Herodotus's words are, the Barcæans, and some of the exiles from Cyrene, undermining he was in the market-place, slew him: Κατορυσσοντες αγορην εξεφερον αυτον.

P. 89. "The silence of Leland and Camden is nearly as certain a proof of the high antiquity of a castle as its style of architecture." This is the argument *ignotum per ignotius*. Leland and Camden

* We wonder Mr. K. did not see an allusion in these colours to the Apocalyptic foundations of the walls of the new Jerusalem of twelve precious stones; and also if Dejoces's judges (Κατασκοποι και Κατηκοοι) were not rather judges of *over* and *terminer* than *spies* and *persons upon the watch*. *Seers* and *hearers*. Mr. K. contends that Herodotus's words for colours being φαρμακα, "evidently implies that *chemical art* was used in the preparation of them." Archer observes, that φαρμακα και τα χρωματα were colours; as in Latin *venena*, quoting a MS. lexicon. Ainsworth will vouch for the one, and Scapula for the other. This, therefore, is one of Mr. K's *speculations*—to prove the antiquity of *chemistry*, which has been generally deduced from *Egypt*.

den knew nothing of the caſtle—therefore its origin is unknown!! Mr. K. (p. 41) convicts Mr. Barrington of equal ignorance from aſcribing all the caſtles in Wales to Edward I. or his time, becauſe he had ſeen the models in the Holy Land during the Cruſades. The buſineſs of the Welſh circuits being very little, or mere matter of form, the Welſh Judge had little elſe to do than to go about *caſtle-building*.

But it is not only in Wales that Phœnician and Syrian caſtles are to be found. Mr. K. (p. 43) tranſports us to *Coniſborough* caſtle, among the Brigantes in *Yorkſhire*, to an "aſtoniſhing reſemb'ance, whoſe exceeding high antiquity is indicated by every circumſtance of its hiſtory, as well as by every part of its ſtructure." Its name, *Caer Conan*, and *Conines* Borrough*, to which Hengiſt retired with his routed Saxons. Here, therefore, muſt have been a fortreſs prepared to receive him, whence he afterwards ſallied out, and, being taken priſoner, was put to death by the Britons, or, as the Saxon Chronicle ſays, died of fatigue, and was buried under a barrow before the gate. Mr. K. pronounces this caſtle the *reſidence of kings* of an *earlier* date, whoſe ſubjects were more equal to the building than the Saxons. Mr. K. carries up its antiquity to an early period, becauſe the Saxon keep-towers, decidedly of the firſt ages, are ſquare, and not found ſupported by any *projecting ſloping baſement*, as this. He will find ſuch in Mr. Groſe's Iriſh Antiquities, and will decidedly pronounce them Phœnician. He feels himſelf, however, compelled to concur with the laſt editor of the *Britannia* in fixing the date of Conisborough keep-tower *after* the Chriſtian æra, becauſe it has arches; which "noble and uſeful ornament" ſeems to have been firſt introduced only a ſhort time before the Light of the Goſpel †. It was therefore, Mr. K. contents himſelf with ſaying, "built in an age when *Phœnician* and *Phrygian* ideas of architecture ſtill prevailed, united with ſome additional conceptions of Roman improvements in the minds of thoſe who reared this extraordinary ſtructure;" which Mr. K. compares with Ulloa's accounts of the round towers built by the Incas. Deſcription of buildings conveys ſo inadequate an idea of buildings that we wonder a writer of Mr. K's preciſion ſhould venture to urge the compariſon without a drawing. If the original ideas of the architects are allowed to remain, Mr. K. has no objection to its being built jointly by Britons and Romans*. Aſcribing it to Cartiſmandua, he ſays, "It was *her* who betrayed Caractacus." Tacit*er*, Annal. lib. XII. XXXVI. Leland deſcribes it in his *odd* words: "the waulles of it hath been ſtrong and *full* of toures." Mr. K's plan makes them amount to eight, of which three, by the ſtrong lines of the engraving, appear to be all that remain. "There is the utmoſt probability that, in the centre of this *dire den*, there was a draw-well.—It ſeems, as the whole tower is remarkable both within and without (like the palaces of the Incas) for its compact, very ſmooth ſtone-work, that this might be a purpoſely-intended precaution, to render it continually *reſtorable* and laſting." There is every reaſon to preſume the chimney was coëval with the building; and Mr. K. chooſes to ſuppoſe the capitals of the ſix pillars, and thoſe ſix of the leſſer chimney, and of the little Gothic room, a mixture of Phœnician and Syrian architecture, rather than *Saxon* work; though, like ſome in a Saxon church at Shoreham, the ornaments on the capitals of the "intereſting little chamber" are by Mr. King called *Saxon additions*, about the time of Alfred, "as they have more of a Saxon appearance than thoſe of the fire-hearth in the large circular room †."

* Or rather *Coninges Borough*, ſuppoſing an error of the preſs in the firſt edition of Camden's *Britannia*. Mr. King does not diſtinguiſh a *king's* reſidence from a rabbit's in his deſcription of Badbury, Dorſet (*Munim.* I. 85), though Leland does. We might add, by way of pun, that the King beſtowed this in Yorkſhire on Earl *Warren*, for whoſe reſidence Mr. K. deems it *too ſmall*, and yet not for that of kings.

† Yet, "in the preceding pages of this work, reaſons have been alledged for concluding the arch was invented by Archimedes *two hundred* years before." A correſpondent of Mr. Urban's, in the preſent volume, has, if we miſtake not, diſcuſſed this point.

* Mr. K. compares Gildas' reproof of the groſs and brutal characters of Vortiper, Cuneloffe, and Maglocune, with Latimer's freedom of language in the 16th century.

† We think the ornaments of the capitals of the *two* fire-hearths are ſimilar to each other, and to thoſe in this little room; and of the ſame kind are the *very large indentions* (meaning, we ſuppoſe, Saxon *zig-zag*), and their carving in the windows of this room.

Such

Such diminiſhed receſſes for windows will be found in the Eaſtern part of churches of the Saxon and Norman æra, as St. Croſs and Wimburn minſter. Whether the little room out of the hexagonal room held a bed, and the *inner room* or *ſecret chamber* in this royal palace, or whether it contained *little houſehold images of abomination*, while the *deteſtable abominations* of idolatry of Rome *Pagan* or Rome *Catholic* were practiſed, does not ſeem eaſy to determine *.

Cariſbrook is pronounced by Mr. K. another tower of equal antiquity with thoſe already mentioned. "*Skinfrith* caſtle preſerves the oddeſt mixture poſſible of the antient Britiſh or rather Phœnician plan, and of rude imitations of Roman works." (p. 75.) Caerleon ſeems to have another ſuch. (p 81.)

When Mr. K. compares the houſe of Dagon with the hold of the houſe of the God Berith, he confounds the temple with one of its ſorts or towers, though they are expreſſly diſtinguiſhed by the narrative both of the death of Abimelech and Samſon; not to mention how unlikely it was that Samſon ſhould pull down a tower *not ſupported by pillars*, as a temple might be, or what authority we have to ſuppoſe he was mocked in the *outer court* of the temple, and not rather in the centre within, where the pillars ſtood, *between* which he was placed, and to *feel* which he was afterwards led: whereas Mr. K. conceives he was brought out of the *priſon-houſe* into the court, and then to the *priſon-houſe* (the dark room at the bottom of the tower) again, to pull down its *wooden* pillars, which ſupported the floors of the tower or houſe of Dagon. If the tower was no better *lighted* than Coniſborough, we may defy the different ſpectators in each floor to ſee any thing. But this is the charge we have before brought againſt Mr. King of rendering Scripture ridiculous with a deſire to illuſtrate it. "That the *three thouſand* people mentioned in the book of Judges, xvi. 27, in our tranſlation, as being *upon the roof*, were neither all *actually upon the roof*, nor *all* killed, may juſtly be inferred from the words as they ſtand in the LXX, where επι τω δωματος may much more fairly be tranſlated that there were three thouſand people *at the houſe* than *upon the houſe*; and *at the houſe* is an expreſſion that might have been any time uſed concerning ſuch a number of perſons aſſembled in *any great court* of a temple or caſtle. And thoſe words may the rather be thus tranſlated, becauſe επι here is uſed with the *genitive caſe*; whereas, when the fall of the houſe (or rather of its floors) *upon thoſe within* is mentioned, ver. 30, the ſame word, επι, is uſed with an *accuſative caſe*, and ſo as even to intimate that the perſons really killed with Samſon were only *the princes and great lords, and their attendants*, who were actually *in* the houſe, and *thoſe people who were upon the roof*—for there is in the words a ſort of diſtinction *implied* between τον λαον τον εν αυλη, the people actually *in* it, and thoſe on the outſide, in the court, who were deſcribed as being επι τω δωματος, *at the houſe or temple*. Επιπιτ δε εικος; επι τους σαλκαπας και επι σαιλα τον λαον τον εν αυλη. "The houſe fell upon the *ſatrapæ*, and upon all thoſe people that were in it." A common reader of hiſtory would ſee that, as if upon a grand celebrity, the houſe or temple "was full of men and women, and all the lords of the Philiſtines were there (not the lords and their ſuite, but all who could get *in*), and that there were upon the roof about three thouſand men and women, that beheld while Samſon made ſport." The houſe was ſo full that the overflow got on the roof, like all other crowds, whether they could ſee any thing from it or not, like people left out in a full houſe at our theatres: but all ſhared in the cataſtrophe. The houſe of Dagon was full, like the houſe of Baal, when Jehu called his worſhipers to a great ſacrifice to him, *from one end to the other*, 2 Kings x. 21. Voltaire, or Hume, would have explained the ſtory away, like Mr. K. "As to the preciſe number that periſhed, it is well known to learned commentators what miſtakes have ariſen in many parts of our copies and tranſlations of holy writ, both from the antient way of expreſſing numbers by letters, and from the general and indeterminate manner in which large numbers

* The church of *twigs* at Malmeſbury may be paralleled with that at *Glaſtonbury*, engraved by Hearne. Such erections were temporary, afterwards ſucceeded by others of more ſolid and laſting materials. The temporary chapel of *twigs* of trees at Grinſted had a brick chancel added to it in later times. For Heolus Dha, p. 71, n. l. 2, r. Hoelus Dha.

ers of armies and people are usually described. It may be sufficient to conceive that every floor was crowded." To us plain readers there appears no attempt to express the number *killed*. It is only said there were three thousand on the roof, and that the house was *full*, and that they were all, without exception, killed. But an hypothesis was to be served; and, however Mr. K. may "earnestly desire to have it understood that throughout these volumes he does not wish to impose opinions upon any one, but only wishes to state facts fairly" (p. 58, n.), we observe, with pain, that he does not hesitate to distort "holy writ" to his hypothesis. As to the argument drawn from the Caaba at Mecca, they are very nullities; however Mr. King "has no doubt about them." (p. 80, n.) They certainly *fling* no light on our towers — for Mr. K. doubts whether there was a chapel in Conisborough castle; and of the other towers he says nothing on the score of religion, *abominable* or not.

That *every* fortified city, in antient times, had a citadel, and that what is translated *Millo* was, as the Septuagint render it, η ακρα and ακρωμα, required not that string of proofs adduced p. 88.

In the notes, pp. 89, 90, we have a view of the art military and instruments of war among the Jews, and their improvement in the reign of Uzziah, on which we spare our strictures; as also on the list of Scripture towers compared with Conisborough, and multiplied as houses from the instance of the Shunamite and Gehazi, as if every gentleman's house was a tower or *chateau*.

When Jeremiah was drawn out of the miry dungeon, his friend Ebed-melech fetched "old cast clouts and old rotten rags out of the house of the king under the treasury," to put under his arms, to guard them from the ropes to draw him up. Mr. K's delicacy is wounded "that the place or room *under the treasury* was reserved for keeping *old cast clouts and old rotten rags*, as conveying ideas both inconsistent with antient usages and with the dignity of any history, and surely beneath that of Sacred History." (p. 96.) Mr. King forgets the simplicity of antient manners, as he forgets the difference between times of peace and war in the disposal of shields at Tyre (p. 97.)

We have only Pococke's authority for the "hillocks in Syria, not very small, *cased with stone*, that have castles built on them." (p. 97.) The dwelling of the Lama of Tibet is an exception to all towers, he being professedly kept invisible as a deity.

From p. 100 to 121 is occupied in illustrating the keep-tower of Ulysses from that at Conisborough. It is not, however, easy to see where the comparison holds; or, indeed, how such a tower could accommodate the family and suite of any king, even in the early ages. We cannot follow Mr. K's enumeration of the Phœnician-like castles in Wales and Scotland.

From the Castles Mr. K. passes to the Cookery of this period, which concludes chap. I.

Chap. II. contains "Observations on such Works of the Britons as appear to be Imitations of the Works of the Romans." The Romanity of Micklegate, York, and Newport-gate, Lincoln, are disputed, and the gate at Lincoln castle, Castle Karnbre, in Cornwall, Castle Comdochon, in the way to Snowdon, a leaning tower at Caerleon, and a supposed church-tower in Dover castle. This last seems to be the building which Mr. K. asserted was pulled down at the time of the publication of his second volume, and which we (LXXII. 145) misapprehended was the Roman Pharos, which, we were well assured, was standing last year. The *circular great round flying-holes*, nicely formed with Roman brick, have "not a single instance to induce us to believe that Augustin was the person who introduced any such usage into England, or that, before the time of Edgar, there was any such pattern in use abroad." (p. 146.) Though the *form* of the windows is different, there are still to be seen, in the tower of St Alban's abbey-church, windows *dressed* in a similar manner with Roman bricks. Mr. K. answers the question, "whether, if the ruins at Warnford are not the remains of Wilfrid's church, what else they can be more probably deemed to be?" that "they are ruins of a structure reared by *rude inland Britons in imitation of Roman* architecture" (p. 147); and that "it has more the resemblance of being a British edifice, built in imitation of a *Roman Carvedium* *, than any thing

* See, in vol. II. p. 100, pl. XXVIII. numb. 1. the plan of a *Carvedium*, as discovered by Mr. Lysons, and most accurately described by him.

else,

elſe, conſtructed long before the time of Wilfrid." (p. 148.) Mr. K. pronounces Orford caſtle to be an inſtance of the "blending together the different ſtyles of building of different ages." Another inſtance is Chilham, ſuppoſed to be built by *Lucius*, a Britiſh chieftain, who built the church in Dover caſtle. Of this "true *Britiſh caſtle*" Mr. K. gives what he conceives a more correct plan than any given before.

"Unheeded as the curious fact has too much been for ſeveral centuries, we have unqueſtionably ſtill remaining, nearly according to their original plan, the very walls within which dwelt King Lucius, about the year 180; the very walls within which dwelt Vortigern, about the year 450; the very walls within which dwelt Hengiſt, about the year 486 or 487; thoſe in which dwelt King Withred, about the year 708; and thoſe wherein dwelt thoſe true preſervers of original Britiſh manners, ſome of the firſt Welſh princes, and ſome of the firſt Caledonian chieftains." (p. 166.)

As a ſpecimen of the habitation and manners of thoſe chieftains, take "a little anecdote," which Mr. K. ventures here to relate "from the unqueſtionable authority of an eye-witneſs (that worthy, ſincere man, Mr. James Ferguſon, the aſtronomer, who, in the early part of his life, was conſtrained to dwell ſeveral months in the caſtle and conſtant manſion of the well-known *Laird Lovat)*, which will enable us to form ſome adequate idea of this ſort of ſtately-wretched mode of dwelling. This powerful laird (who was one of the laſt chieftains in the Highlands of Scotland that preſerved the rude manners and barbarous authority of the early feudal ages) reſided there in the laſt century, in a ſort of tower, forming, at beſt, ſuch a kind of houſe as would be eſteemed but an indifferent one for a very private, plain, country gentleman in England, as it had, in all, only four apartments on a floor, and of thoſe none of them large. Here, however, he kept a ſort of court, and ſeveral public tables, and had a very numerous body of retainers always attending. His own conſtant reſidence, and the place where he received company, and even dined conſtantly with them, was in juſt one room only, and that the very room wherein he lodged. And his lady's ſole apartment was alſo her own bed-chamber; and the only proviſion made for lodging, either of the domeſtic ſervants or of the numerous herd of retainers, was a quantity of ſtraw, which was ſpread every night on the floors of the four lower rooms in this ſort of tower-like ſtructure, where the whole inferior part of the family, conſiſting of a very great number of perſons, took up their abode. Sometimes above 400 perſons, attending on this petty court, were kennelled here. And I have heard the ſame worthy man, from whoſe lips the exact account of what is here related has been taken, declare, that of thoſe wretched dependents he has ſeen, in conſequence of the then exiſting right of *heritable juriſdiction*, three or four, and ſometimes half a dozen, hung up by the heels for hours on the few trees round the manſion. This old dire heritable manſion, called *Caſtle Dunie*, was burnt down in 1746. Since which time the ſpot has been occupied by a little neat manſion, of a very different *poſſeſſion*, and of a very different kind. And a dark veil of oblivion is drawn over all the paſt ſcenes, with an effort towards a *picturesque view of eaſe and comfort, intended to be repreſented on its external ſurface*."

We proceed to Mr. K's Obſervations, in the IIId chapter, "on ſuch Works of the Britons as appear to have been, in the ruder and more remote Parts of the Iſland, mere diſtant Imitations of the firſt Britiſh Imitations of Phœnician Structures, and which are now generally called *Duns*." Theſe, he ſays, "upon ſtrict examination, appear to have been rude reſemblances of ſuch *round keep-towers* as the more civilized Britons had erected in other parts—mere *imitations of imitations*, which have long been objects of ſtrange admiration to the curious." Following Dr. Henry, Mr. K. imagines the *Scots* and *Picts* were only names given by the *Provincial Britons* to the *Caledonians*, their invaders. In the vulgar language of *Britain* at that time, *Scuite* (which, Latinized, is *Scoti)* ſignifies *the wandering nation*; and *Pictich* (which, Latinized, is *Picti)* ſignifies *thieves* or *plunderers*, both which epithets perfectly apply to the Caledonians in their then ſtate. Nearly the whole Highlands of Scotland continued, even within the memory of perſons ſtill living, to be a den of *thieves*. Theſe are the very words of Mr. Pennant, who has collected and given us a moſt curious

rious account of Highland uſages and cuſtoms, and of ſome of their lateſt depredating chieftains, in his "Voyage to the Hebrides." (pp. 345, 348, 349.) A ſtriking ſimilarity of manners obtains in all the antient nations, both in ſacred and profane hiſtory. If theſe ravages and inroads "now appear moſt juſtly horrible, the cauſe of horror is to be imputed to the circumſtances and cuſtoms of the times, rather than to the individual perſons who were the actors in theſe dreadful ſcenes, many of whom were of the higheſt honour and integrity, and moſt of whom deemed their conduct not only juſtifiable, but uſeful and honourable. So ſoon and imperceptibly may human nature, by circumſtances of ſituation, by common habits and prevailing prejudices, become accuſtomed to evil, and to a ſtate almoſt truly diabolical!" (p. 182, n.) Advance in civilization corrects theſe impreſſions, which it is the object of *modern philoſophers* to encourage by overſetting religion and the firſt principles of morality; and, inſtead of guiding the early mind, leave it to run wild by itſelf. The Picts, having penetrated as far as London before the reign of Theodoſius, muſt have ſeen ſpecimens of *antient round towers*, and muſt have had ſome wiſh to IMITATE the rearing ſuch ſtrongholds as places of defence, and hence the *Duns*. Are we, however, ſure the ſtay of theſe roving marauders was long enough to ſtudy the conſtruction of theſe towers, out of which to make the ſtrange round buildings of which there are great numbers overall the North, and particularly in Sutherland, Caithneſs, and the Orkneys, in which there is no mortar, clay, nor lime, nor the leaſt appearance of an arch? But "they conſiſted merely of the beſt flat ſtones the builder could find, well laid together, in the form of a circle, about 20 or 30 feet diameter, whilſt the wall was ſometimes 14 feet thick, and, in ſome inſtances, not more than 12 feet high, having little cavities, like ſmall rooms, in its thickneſs, and a very low door of entrance, ſhut up occaſionally with a broad ſtone." (p. 188.) In thoſe at Glenbeg, in the lower ſtory wall of 7 feet 4 inches, were two galleries, one in the lower part of the tower, 6 feet 2 inches high, and 2 feet 5 inches wide at bottom, but narrower at top, covered with great ſtones, which formed the floor of the upper gallery, 5 feet 6 inches high, and only 20 inches wide at bottom, and covered with great flat ſtones. This upper gallery, in which a man could barely make his way, went quite round without any partition; but the gallery underneath this is parted into ſeparate ſpaces by flag-ſtones placed upright; which ſeveral ſpaces, or little cells, were in general acceſſible only by means of holes in the floor of the gallery above, obviouſly intended for keeping ſtores, and not for ſleeping-rooms. There were alſo open to the circular incloſed apartment four *perpendicular rows* of ſmall cavities, or ſtages, divided from each other by a ſort of ſhelf of flag ſtones, forming a little cupboard, and ſuppoſed by Mr. K. to hold the drinking-horns and other utenſils for banqueting in theſe rude dens. Mr. Cordiner found projecting circles of ſtones in the inſide wall of the building, which ſeem deſigned *to reſt beams upon*. There are other towers, different from theſe, and on a larger ſcale, but comprehended under the general name of *Pictiſh* caſtles. Theſe kind of ſtructures were very numerous in what was once the *Picts* country, and in the Weſtern iſlands and Orkneys; in which laſt there is one near the little town called *Coneygsburg*." (pp. 189—206.)

We come now to book IV. which treats of SAXON Architecture. Chap. I. Of the Regal Palaces and Caſtles. The firſt of theſe is *Bamborough*, antiently *Bebba*, and *Cynclicanberg*, ſynonymous with *Gmingsburg*, which Mr. King aſcribes to King Ina. There was another at Corfe, where are ſtill remains of a tower called *The King's Tower*, in which are moſt evident marks of *Saxon architecture*. Arches *truly Saxon*, of the kind found in the earlieſt churches of that period, and that particular ſpecies of ſtone work in the walls called *Herringbone* work. (p. 210.) Ethelbert had a palace at Canterbury, which he gave to Auſtin for a monaſtery. There were Saxon caſtles at *Portcheſter*, *Pevenſey*, and *Caſtleton*; of which laſt here is a plan, not by meaſurement, and in one room "a receſs or nich in the wall, with a moſt ſingular kind of canopy at top;" which Mr. K. conceives to have been an *idol cell* (p. 219), where the idol was placed, like that of *Baal Berith*, in a *caſtle* or *ſtronghold*. "There is alſo another ſtrange appearance in the North wall; for there are projecting mouldings of ſtone, in the form of an inverted pointed

ed roof, or like a V, as if ſuch an odd kind of roof had been let in there, much lower than the top of the tower. Poſſibly this might be done, in later *Saxon* times, from an abhorrence of *this cell*, and on purpoſe to exclude it from view, as it muſt have done." Whatever was the deſign of this *ſtrange appearance*, the deſcription of it, without expreſſing whether the V's were within or without, paſſes our comprehenſion. "Many ſtrong veſtiges of its real antiquity actually *remained viſible* at Bamborough caſtle, before Biſhop Crew's charity was applied to make that great change in the whole appearance which now deceives the eye of the Antiquary *." (p. 220.)

Guilford is another *Saxon* caſtle. "Some *Roman bricks* (or perhaps rather ſome *Saxon* bricks, made in imitation of ſuch as were Roman) are ſeen in the lower parts of the building, eſpecially on the North ſide; and ſome thin, evidently *Saxon* bricks, appear in the windows." (p. 229.) *Saxon* bricks is a new idea, though we have ſeen ſeveral *variations* of *Roman* ones. From the range of ſquare holes in the outward face of the wall, Mr. K. concludes "there was no great high ſcaffold with tall poles ever ſet up in order to build this tower; but that, when its walls were raiſed from the ground nearly as high as it was poſſible for labourers ſtanding on benches to reach, that then pieces of ſquared timber were laid on the wall croſs-wiſe and projecting; and when theſe were ſufficiently ſecured from tottering, by an incumbent weight of a continuation of the wall upwards, then boards were placed upon the projecting parts, by way of ſcaffold, to enable the workmen to continue the work ſtill higher." (p. 233.) "Here ſometimes dwelt Alfred the Great — and here, without annoyance, he might meaſure his well-employed time by his then novel invention of the candle, with diviſions notched upon it, to tell the hours. Here afterwards dwelt, occaſionally, his nephew Ethelwald." (p. 243.) For Alfred *the Great's* reſidence in this caſtle Mr. K. cites "Gough's Camden, I. 173," where, by-the-bye, it is only ſaid, "Though this town was the property, and *perhaps* the reſidence, of Alfred, as of his later ſucceſſors;" and Mr. Manning, in his excellent Hiſtory of Surrey, I. 7, "finds no good authority for ſuppoſing that Alfred or any of our Saxon princes ever made it the place of their reſidence, as Speed affirms, though he bequeathed it by will to Æthelwald his nephew." So that, though we may preſume Alfred purſued his ſtudies wherever he had a fixed reſidence, we cannot flatter ourſelves that reſidence was at Gildford. — Of caſtles coëval with the Saxons, but not royal reſidences, are Bridgnorth, the wall of which, next the town, the only one remaining, is very oddly covered with iron hooks, which Mr. K. imagines ſerved to hang the bodies of ſlain enemies on, as thoſe of Saul and Jonathan were fixed, by the Philiſtines, to the walls of Beth-ſhan, and as the heart of John of Kent was ſaid to have been on the top of the church of Griſmond. Another of theſe Saxon caſtles is Goodrich. "Such were the caſtles of the *Saxons of the Heptarchy*, and of their *imitators*. But beſides, the Saxons moſt unqueſtionably had great camps, or earthworks, which they raiſed occaſionally, from time to time, in different parts, as the Romans had done before them, and as the Danes, and almoſt, indeed, every other nation, in every period, have occaſionally done ſince." (p. 264.) Of theſe Saxon earthworks there is a remarkable ſpecimen at *Eaton*, in Bedfordſhire, which Leland, and Camden after him, call traces of a caſtle. "It is ſituated juſt behind the preſent inn, between the church and the river Ouze, on whoſe high banks it ſtands. The form, though very irregular, approaches ſomewhat to that of a ſemicircle, having the river for its diameter. It is on all ſides, except on this diametrical ſide next the river, ſurrounded by two compleie ditches, the outermoſt foſſe being more perfect than uſual, and the innermoſt exceeding deep, and there being a pretty broad, plain level between the two, *higher* than the adjacent country; whilſt, within the innermoſt foſſe, not only the interior *vallum*, but alſo the whole ſpace of ground, riſes *higher ſtill*, quite contrary to the appearance of any Roman camps; and, not far from the middle, rather approaching towards the South-eaſt corner, next the river, is a ſort of mount, raiſed conſiderably *above all the reſt*, which commands the whole adjacent level country, and from whence is now a fine view of St. Neot's. There are not four entrances,

* *Doctor Sharp*, both words in Italics, make one think it is the Chriſtian and ſurname.

as in Roman camps, but one *only*, and that narrow, and paſſing ſtraight forward over both ditches, on the Weſt ſide, oppoſite the river." (p. 265.)—Somewhat ſimilar is *Brent Knoll*, Somerſet, aſcribed to Alfred. Several *double entrenchments*, in different parts of the kingdom, may moſt juſtly be imputed to the Saxons.

"But as the Saxons, previous to the building of theſe great caſtles, had become converted to the Chriſtian faith, and as the efforts of their piety had begun to raiſe religious ſtructures, whoſe peculiar architecture is not only of a moſt intereſting kind, but will tend greatly to illuſtrate that of their larger caſtles, it will be more regular, in purſuing our reſearches *concerning the progreſſive civilization of mankind, and the accompanying progreſs of architecture in this country*, now more immediately to take a review of *Saxon Eccleſiaſtical Architecture*, and of the ſources from which it ſprung: and eſpecially as Chriſtian principles, and the knowledge of the *one true God*, notwithſtanding the ſubtle, crafty wickedneſs of ſome individuals, and the boiſterous, blundering violence of others, and the imperfect ſtate of ſcience amongſt all, did yet certainly become the means of changing the whole character of the *Saxons*, and of producing a more ſettled ſtate, and totally new ſcene of things, a melioration of the human heart, and of human manners in general, a more peaceful mode of dwelling, more magnificent habitations, and ſuch *efforts at leaſt* towards ſcience and the cultivation of the greateſt powers of the mind, as can never, in any age, be deſpiſed." (pp. 265, 266.)

188. *The Hiſtory of the Invaſion of* Switzerland *by the* French, *and the Deſtruction of the Democratical Republicks of* Schwitz, Uri, *and* Unterwalden. *By* Henry Zſchokke, *National Preſect of the Canton of* Bazil. *Tranſlated from the* French *of* J. B. Briatte, *Secretary of Legation to the* Helvetic *Republick at* Paris. *With a Preface and Supplement by the Tranſlator.*

OF all the atrocious proceedings, on the part of the French, which provoke the aſtoniſhment and juſtify the indignation of mankind, the artifices, the perfidy, and cruelty with which they accompliſhed the deſtruction of the liberty of Switzerland ſeem to exhibit the largeſt field for hiſtorical ſeverity. This is in part exhibited in the publication before us, which preſents the reader with a plain and energetic, though conciſe account of the invaſion of Switzerland generally, but more particularly with the deſtruction of the republicks of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden. It is the performance of an author very advantageouſly known by many eſteemed works; and who, in 1798, was nominated by the Helvetic Directory commiſſioner of government, and charged with the grateful office of healing, as far as they could be healed, the ravages of war. It may therefore be conſidered as authentic in the firſt inſtance; to which may be added, that it has been circulated with extreme avidity in Switzerland and Germany; has been tranſlated into French, from which verſion, which is aſſerted to be perfectly faithful, the preſent work has been taken.

The tranſlation deſerves the higheſt praiſe; this has all the ſpirit of an original work, and appears to have been performed by one who partook of the gallant ſpirit, and ſympathized in the calamities which he records. The Supplement is almoſt too affecting to be read. It deſcribes the cruel proceedings of the French, who, it ſeems, were diſſatisfied with the moderation of their General, and urged him to find reaſons to break his treaty. This, of courſe, was done; and ſcenes of murder, deva ſtation, and horror, ſucceeded. Bonaparte, after much inſolent language and injurious treatment, fearing again to inflame the deſperate valour which proved ſo fatal to many of his beſt troops, has condeſcended finally to treat the Democratic cantons with greater indulgence. They are allowed to retain their popular inſtitutions, their general aſſemblies, their convents, and, what they highly prize, the name of Swiſs. The appellation of Helvetians they conſidered with diſdain and diſguſt. Their gallant leaders were releaſed from the confinement into which they had moſt unjuſtly and moſt cruelly been thrown, and were permitted to reſume their magiſterial functions. If they ſhall again enjoy their former tranquillity and humble happineſs, the blood of their patriots will not, as the tranſlator forcibly remarks, have been ſhed in vain.

189. *Conſiderations on the general Conditions of the* Chriſtian *Covenant; with a View to ſome important Controverſies. By* Joſeph Holden Pott, *M.A. Archdeacon of* St. Alban's.

THE object of this publication, like Mr.

Mr. Faber's (see p. 851), but stating, in a much more correct and perfect manner, the real principles of that Union, is, to produce, if not an Union of Sentiment, at least some degree of mutual forbearance among those Calvinistic and Arminian disputants who have so long disturbed the peace of the Church of England. He traces the doctrines of Christianity from the first preaching of John the Baptist to the completion of the canon of the New Testament. "Having touched the heads of difference, it is not necessary to assume the truth on either side, in order to perceive that to whichever part a man may incline, the great foundation of the Christian faith will not be the subject of dispute between them. In order to establish that conclusion, little more, one would imagine, would be necessary, than to state the grounds of faith and doctrine, and the rules of good life, concerning which there is no difference. It should be the chief satisfaction of both parties engaged in these disputes to reflect, that, although there must be a considerable error, on one side or the other, where these several opinions which have been stated are maintained, yet that the same faith, in all its fundamental articles, is held by both; the same sacraments administered; the same communion kept by many; the same duties required and practised, though under different notions. Thus it is agreed that salvation is the free gift of God for Christ's sake; free to us who do not pay the price, but richly purchased by the blood and merits of Christ Jesus. It is agreed too that repentance, faith, and obedience, are necessary, in some sense or other, to entitle any man to an interest in the Redeemer's intercession. It is confessed, also, with humble thankfulness on both sides, that the influence of Divine Grace, preventive and assistant, are needful in all parts of our conversion and proficiency. If then the same creed, the same religious practice, the same fellowship, the same faith, hope, and charity, do not constitute sufficient grounds of concord, it will be difficult to know where we are to seek them."

100. *A Defence of the Slave-Trade, on the Grounds of Humanity, Policy, and Justice.*

SUCH a bloody, barbarous, and inhuman trade consistent with humanity and justice! cries a modern Philanthropist; for, as to policy, it is, if possible, a more intolerable word to theorists, who live in the world as if they were not in the world. But surely it is worth while to give a candid hearing to the other side, and to let every man plead his own cause. "It is proposed, by the writer of the following pages, to meet the question concerning the abolition of the slave-trade, not only on the usual grounds of national policy and a just regard to the rights of property, but also on principles of humanity. The author is aware, that, from misinformation, the very best feelings of the heart render Britons adverse to a traffick in slaves. He requests those to read this essay without prejudice or party; and trusts that the more they examine facts, and arguments founded on facts, the more they will be convinced that they have judged erroneously in regarding the slave-trade as hostile to humanity, and that the benevolence, whence springs an aversion to a commerce which they deem injurious to the human species, will prompt them to be friendly to that commerce, when they find it the means, not of causing, but preventing misery." *Advertisement.*

Mr. Wilberforce's position, that the regions of Africa nearest the coast are corrupted by European communication, is refuted by the evidence of Mr. Park, "the missionary of the Abolitionists," who found the greatest civilization and plenty in the maritime regions, and the greatest barbarity and desolation in the inland. "Every separate passage, and the whole tenor, prove that the *assertion of Mr. Wilberforce*, that desolations and barbarity prevail near the coast, cultivation, populousness, and refinement, at a distance from the coast, *is quite contrary to fact.* And therefore the whole fabrick of reasoning raised upon that basis must fall to the ground." (p. 22.)—Mr. Winterbottom's History of Sierra Leone, though adverse to the slave-trade, describes the coast and adjacent country as cultivated: and, though his view extends over a considerable space, he does not impute greater barbarity to tribes that are nearer the coast than to those that are more distant. Both formerly and lately I have very often discoursed with gentlemen that have been chiefly conversant with Guinea, and I find that the country adjacent to the coast is in general cultivated and populous.

lous. Intercourſe with the Europeans has not deſolated the tract, which, Mr. Winterbottom ſays, it has deſolated; ſince the ſeries of teſtimony reſpecting the different and ſucceſſive portions of that country, from the Senegal to the Southern extremity of Guinea, proves that it is populous and cultivated. The argument, therefore, from the deſolating effects of wars inſtigated by Europeans, is totally nugatory, becauſe, the fact is, *the deſolation does not exiſt.* Since the Abolitioniſts have adduced no proof of this their chief poſition, every impartial judge muſt regard this part of their reaſoning as altogether futile, and this part of their reaſoning is the corner-ſtone of their *innovating ſyſtem.* Indeed, the ſupporters of the preſent policy againſt theoretical novelty can with truth aſſert that Mr. Wilberforce, his co-operators, and followers, not only have enunciated much on this favourite topick, and demonſtrated nothing, but they go farther, and confute the aſſeverations of the Abolitioniſts." (p. 24.) "The Britiſh ſlave-trade not only prevents butchery and famine to many human beings, who reckon theſe the greateſt evils, but brings them into a ſituation which, according to their eſtimation of enjoyment, far ſurpaſſes their ſituation in Africa, even when they are not expoſed to war and famine." (p. 32.) The author allows that the diſcuſſion of the queſtion has incidentally produced very great benefit to the Negroes, the Trade, and the Publick, in the regulations which have been ſuggeſted and adopted; and here Mr Wilberforce deſerves high praiſe. The laſt regulation, for the conveyance of ſlaves, has removed many evils to which they were before liable; and yet Mr. Wilberforce forgets theſe improvements, which he had been ſo inſtrumental in producing.

After viewing the African Negro in his native land, on the paſſage, and after he is ſettled in the Weſt Indies, the author thinks teſtimony and experience demonſtrate that, regarding humanity alone in the condition of the Negroes, without any reference to the national policy of Britain, or the intereſts of many Britons, the abolition of the ſlave-trade would produce a very great degree of miſery to the Africans; and for the prevention of ſuch miſery, humanity cries ſtrongly that the ſlave-trade ſhould not be aboliſhed while the Africans continue in their preſent barbarous ſtate. "As long as Africa continues barbarous it will be a prayer of humanity that a ſlave-trade may prevail to diminiſh the miſeries of that barbarity; and I am afraid the probability of civilizing the Negro tribes is very inconſiderable, and that future experiments will prove equally ineffectual with the *benevolent* but viſionary ſcheme of the Sierra Leone Company." (p. 53.) "The Americans, at the firſt eſtabliſhment of their republick, proſcribed the ſlave-trade, but prudence and experience have diſpelled theſe enthuſiaſtic notions; they now traffic to a very conſiderable extent in this branch of commerce, and are evidently deſirous of enlarging it much more. They have begun to take a part of the Spaniſh traffick with Britain for ſlaves; and ſo would the Portugueſe if we were out of the way. The French Government is far from being inattentive to a ſlave-trade, which Buonaparte ſees to be neceſſary for rendering the remaining iſlands fully productive." (p. 55.) "Although we did not carry on a ſlave-trade, a ſlave-trade would ſtill be carried on, and the Africans would be in a much worſe condition, both during the voyage and after their ſettlement in the Weſt Indies. He proceeds to ſhew that the Weſt India iſlands cannot effectually and beneficially be cultivated without a regular ſupply of imported Negroes, and it becomes *a queſtion which involves the whole Weſt India intereſts.* (p. 61.) The abolition would create diſcontent among the Negroes, and leſſen population and cultivation. When the queſtion of the ſlave-trade was firſt ſtarted in Britain, it was received with an ardour of benevolent enthuſiaſm, which totally overlooked fact, argument, and declamation. Thoſe who voted with Mr. Wilberforce ſtill vote for him, but do not afford him the ſupport of their talents. The Peers will ſee that the queſtions of abolition and emancipation are identified, and that, in profeſſedly conſidering the bill for *abolition*, they will readily take into view *its neceſſary conſequence, emancipation.*" (p. 73.) "To thoſe who deem the Weſt Indies of no conſequence to Britain, or that would ſacrifice them rather than contravene ſome metaphyſical chimera of univerſal benevolence, it would be vain to ſtate the commercial and political benefits which ariſe from the plantations; but, as I truſt the great majority of my countrymen

countrymen are at preſent uninfluenced by ſuch viſionary notions, I ſhall briefly mention the chief heads of advantage, private and public, which we derive from the Weſt Indies, the annual produce of which, in the year 1800, was ſhewn to be, in

Sugar . . .	10,556,000
Rum . . .	1,245,000
Coffee . . .	3,780,000
Cotton . . .	3,000,000
Total . .	18,531,000;

beſides other articles. The whole value of the Weſt India imports to Britain is conſiderably more than the value of the imports from all the world beſides. The revenue to Government from theſe articles amounts to 4 millions; the other 14 circulate through the country. The ſhips employed in this commerce are all Britiſh-built, Britiſh property, navigated by Britiſh ſeamen, 850 of 250 tons each, for carrying home the Weſt India produce, and carrying out the ſupplies, 150 in exporting the ſurplus quantity of produce from England to other countries, and 150 employed in ſupplying theſe valuable plantations with African labourers. Thus there are 1000 veſſels engaged in carrying the produce of the Weſt Indies to or from Britain, for the benefit of Britain, or carrying the manufactures of Britain to the Weſt Indies, beſide the ſlave-ſhips, which are *the main ſpring* of all the reſt. Theſe Weſt Indies produce to the ſhip-owners, ſubjects of Britain, 2 millions ſterling for freight outward and homeward, and their voyages are finiſhed within a year: beſide affording employment to great numbers of perſons on the river, lightermen, coopers, and many others of lower but very uſeful employments, to proprietors of docks and warehouſes, the benefit they afford requires no better evidence than the ſums which have been raiſed for conſtructing the Weſt India docks and warehouſes, from Limehouſe to Blackwall. The abolition of the ſlave-trade would render the warehouſes and docks for Weſt India merchandizes and ſupplies to the Weſt Indies totally uſeleſs, ſince Britain would have no Weſt Indies to ſupply. But the advantage of this trade is by no means confined to its profitable employment of Britiſh capital. The ſhips, at an average, contain 16 men, ſo that 16,000 ſeamen are employed by or on account of the produce of the Weſt Indies, and 2400 in ſupplying the labourers who raiſed that produce: 18,400 ſeamen are employed either in or from the ſlave-trade; becauſe, if the ſupply was prevented, which the 2400 bring from Africa, there would not be produce to occupy and train the 16,000; and thus the ſlave-trade, either directly or in itſelf, or through the Weſt India trade, *which cannot ſubſiſt without it*, forms 18,400 ſailors to Britain. Many of theſe have been landmen, and not regularly-trained ſeamen; ſo that the trade, in all its branches, dependencies, and conſequences, is one of the chief nurſeries of mariners of any branch of Britiſh commerce. The Weſt India planters have embarked capitals in cultivating theſe ſettlements on pledges of the public faith, granted them by Parliament in various reigns, that a ſlave-trade would be permitted for ſupplying them with labourers, under the ſame conviction that a Britiſh farmer entertains that no act of parliament will be paſſed to prevent him from getting labourers for his farm where they may be procured. Money, it has been ſaid, to the amount of 20 millions, has been advanced to planters on mortgages upon the ſame faith as on eſtates in England. The merchants of Liverpool, and, in a certain degree, of Briſtol, have embarked very conſiderable capitals, under the ſanction of a Parliamentary approbation often teſtified. The abolition is extremely unjuſt, in that it would deſtroy more than two millions of individual property, and, in the Weſt Indies, of the annual value of 18 millions. Such are the arguments, from national juſtice and national policy, againſt it. Give up the Weſt Indies, or continue the regular ſupplies. There is no compromiſe, no middle courſe; ruin your planters; ſtrike dockets againſt your African and Weſt Indian merchants, and all the claſſes connected with them by manufactures and trade; keep 18 millions from flowing annually into your country, and from promoting your arts and your induſtry; ſhut the exchequer againſt four millions of revenue; diminiſh the number of your ſeamen near 20,000; all theſe are ſacrifices, without which you cannot ſatisfy the Abolitioniſts. Forbear the preſervation of lives; ſave not the African from periſhing by famine or the ſword, inſtead of carrying him to the dwellings of comfort and enjoyment;

ment; leave him to the King of Dahomy. So fays *the new faſhioned humanity of new-faſhioned philanthropy.* But the *old Engliſh humanity*, which ſeeks to do as much good as poſſible, and as little evil to individuals and communities, would afford rather than withhold the means of preſerving lives; and *old Engliſh common ſenſe* would not raſhly ſacrifice ſuch ſources of private and public wealth, and of public ſtrength, to an untried and wild ſpeculation. In our commercial as in our political counſels, let us *reſiſt innovating theories, and be guided by experience.* So have we *ſaved* our political body from the evils of ſurrounding nations, and ſo can we only preſerve our commercial proſperity and maritime power.' (p. 78—86)

"The general effect of the abolition of the ſlave trade would be injurious to an irremediable degree. The population of Liverpool is at leaſt 75,000, of which more than three-fourths are intereſted in that commerce. The evils of the abolition would not be confined to Liverpool alone; it would extend to the various manufacturing towns of Lancaſhire, Yorkſhire, and, indeed, much more diſtant parts of the kingdom, but would be felt with peculiar ſeverity by the town of Manchester. It would even depreciate the value of landed property in Lancaſhire, and alſo in Cheſhire, and other parts within the influence of Liverpool and Manchester. To Liverpool itſelf the abolition would be utter ruin.", ... "The innovating doctrines which have aboliſhed the ſlave-trade of St. Domingo have deprived the French nation of 16 millions Engliſh money, with revenue in proportion, and of the employment of more than 800 ſhips and 20,000 ſeamen. Such is the warning which the abolition of the ſlave-trade and the emancipation of the Negroes in St. Domingo hold out to Britain, not to adopt the ſame, or a policy which muſt have ſimilar effects." (pp. 89, 90.)

191. *A compendious View of the* Chriſtian *Doctrines; being the Subſtance of a Sermon delivered before a Society of Proteſtant Diſſenters at* Newbury, *in* Berkſhire. *By* David Jones. *Publiſhed by Requeſt.*

"THE ſubſtance of the following ſermon was delivered at a time that the author was in expectation of ſoon reſigning his paſtoral office in a ſociety with which he had been connected above 41 years. Whether owing to that circumſtance, or to the important nature of the ſubject, he was deſired by ſeveral of his conſtant hearers and friends to commit it to the preſs. In complying with their requeſt, he reviſed, corrected, and enlarged it; and now, as a mark of his ſincere reſpect and beſt wiſhes for their higheſt intereſt, and that of his other hearers and friends, he ſubmits it to their ſerious, candid, and attentive peruſal, in hope that, through the Divine bleſſing, it may aſſiſt them in forming clear, conſiſtent, and ſcriptural ideas on a ſubject which comprehends the origin and deſtination of all human beings." The reflections, from Eph. ii. 18, "ſhew us the deplorable condition of human creatures by nature, as ſubject to the natural evils of life, and to the arreſt of death; as having a ſenſe of right and wrong in relation to their own conduct and that of others; yet, by their ſenſes and paſſions, and the corrupt cuſtom of the world, continually tempted to act contrary to their conviction of duty, frequently ſuffering the painful effects of their vices, yet not forſaking them; feeling deſires after happineſs, yet continually miſtaking both the object and the means of obtaining it; having ſome idea of God, yet not knowing with certainty in what manner he muſt be worſhiped, what acceptance, what ends would be anſwered by their deſtination, and what would be their final deſtiny. Under theſe circumſtances, the Goſpel comes recommended by the authority of God, atteſted by miracles and prophecy, containing the diſcovery of a wonderful plan, formed by his eternal wiſdom, for the redemption of ſinners from the dominion of death, for their ſalvation from the penalties of ſin, and their recovery from the power of it, by communications of knowledge reſpecting the final iſſue of their conduct, and means by which they might be trained up for glory and immortality beyond the grave. This wonderful plan of mercy was carried into effect by the incarnation, ſufferings, and meritorious death of Jeſus Chriſt, conſidered as a ſacrifice for ſin, and by his reſurrection from the dead, and his aſcenſion into heaven, and the various offices he ſuſtains, as the Prophet of God, the Saviour of his appointment, Mediator, Interceſſor, Lord, and Judge, and alſo by the interceſſion and influence of the Holy Spirit, not only in confirming

confirming the truth and divine authority of the Gospel, by signs and wonders and divine miracles, but also in disposing the mind to consider of the doctrines of it, and to obey them from the heart, so as to put on the new man, which, after God, is created in righteousness and true holiness.—It is the same God that worketh all in all by the gifts of the Spirit and the administration of Jesus Christ. All proceed from him as their origin, and to his glory they are ultimately to be referred. This appears to me to be the Gospel in miniature. To come to the Father for the blessings of the new covenant, through the mediation of Jesus Christ, and in a dependence on the influence of the Holy Spirit, is not only the doctrine of the text, but agrees with the whole scope and tenor of the New Testament; and to preach salvation, as there dispensed, to sinners, on the terms of repentance and faith in the Redeemer, is, according to my apprehension, preaching the Gospel." (pp. 26, 27.) "The doctrine of the atonement through the blood of Jesus Christ appears to me to be the method chosen by the infinite wisdom of God for extending his mercy to penitents, in a way consistent with his own perfections and the ends of his moral government. He freely appointed the death of his beloved Son to be a sacrificial expiation for sin; and as freely accepted it as the ground and basis of reconciliation and intercourse with his sinful creatures; answering all the purposes, in a *spiritual* view, that the sacrifices of atonement under the law of Moses did in a *civil* view, in obtaining pardon and a restoration to all the privileges of the Hebrew government." (p. 18.)

192. *Substance of the Bishop of* St. Asaph's *Speech in the House of Peers, on* Monday, July 23, 1804 *upon the Motion for the third Reading of the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of certain Incumbents of Livings in the City of* London."

EVERY one knows what relief has been very properly granted by Parliament for those incumbents of 86 parishes whose incomes were limited and fixed by the same authority on rebuilding their churches, and by union of two livings together in many instances. The learned Prelate, with that precision which characterises him in all discussions, has deduced the incomes of the London clergy from the time of Bp. Niger, in the twelfth century, to the act of 37 Henry VIII. which fixed them at 2s. 9d. in the pound, "according to the rents, as a compensation for the obligations due to every incumbent; and this continues, to this day, to be the legal claim of every clergyman, except any particular place can shew a custom of payment at a lower rate, or where another mode of payment has been established by later statutes." But even this lowered demand has never been received; and, by the Fire Act, the settled income fell far short of what the amount of the legal demand would have been just before the fire. The Bishop contended that this was a public act, having in view a public benefit, the bettering the condition of the clergy of the metropolis, who had always been expressly excepted in every statute relating to tithes, and were more beggared by the Fire Act than any country clergyman is beggared by a modus, deplorable as that case is. He apprehends "that every modus (which the Courts, if it were litigated, would confirm) must have originated, or must be supposed in law to have originated, in composition real; and that, in every such case, the incumbent, at the time when the composition took place, received for himself a valuable consideration over and above the small payment reserved to the detriment of his successors. There was nothing unlawful in the practice, however prejudicial it was to the Church and to Religion, till it was restrained by statute. But here was a valuable consideration to a person entitled, and having at the same time a right to sell. And it would be contrary to all justice to pretend, at this time of day, to set aside a lawful contract of so long standing. But can it be imagined that the incumbents of the City livings at the time received any valuable consideration for what was subtracted from their legal claims by the Fire Act?" (p. 27.)

The Bishop shews that it was not to be expected that the stipends paid by impropriators to their vicars and perpetual curates should be augmented; this could not be done, because many of the impropriations are in the hands of ecclesiastical bodies, and make the principal part of their maintenance; and the far greater part are on lease, or in the parish which has purchased it.

Nor

Nor could the incumbents of the new churches under the act of Queen Anne claim it, for they are provided for by a duty on coals, laid out in real security, a very improveable income, or in the public funds; and, in aid of what the coal duty might produce, an additional certain income is assigned them, to be raised by assessment.

The tithes of Mixbury, co. Oxford, in the patronage of the See of Rochester, were commuted, in the last century, for a certain annual clear payment of 100*l.* and now produce 1000*l.* or 1200*l.* But the case of the rector is not equal to that of the London clergy, which must not remain in a depressed state. The petitioners for their relief are not to be called upon to shew that they have the express consent of every individual whose interests may be in some degree affected by measures of such public importance. It has not been petitioned against. "The introduction of the bill into Parliament was a matter of the greatest public notoriety. The draught was communicated to the Court of Common Council, who referred it to a Committee, and that Committee to a Sub-committee. A public meeting of the inhabitants was called, not by any authority but by those who, *delighting in public meetings, volunteered their services.* One meeting at least was held, and came to some wise resolutions in reference to the application of the Clergy to Parliament, which, by order of the meeting, were to be communicated to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Deputies, and Common Council of the several wards, to be by them communicated to the Inhabitants at large, with the very evident, though not avowed, design of exciting an opposition to this bill. But what did all this advertising, and meeting, and resolving, and communicating, produce? Nothing at all; no petition was produced; not a mouth was opened, till, in the very last stage of the bill, and when the present session of parliament was supposed to be within a few days, or rather a few hours, of its close, a paper was presented, purporting to be a petition of the City of London against the bill. If a petition against any private bill had come in such a stage of the bill, and such a period of the session, before a committee above stairs, I know what the impression would have been upon the mind of a Noble Friend of mine opposite to me, who deserves highly of the country for the vigilance with which he watches the iniquity of private bills; the mode of opposition would have prepossessed us strongly in favour of the bill so opposed. We should have said, 'This smells 'too strong of trick. A petition against 'a bill that has been the whole session 'pending! In this stage of the bill! 'and in these expiring moments of the 'session! The opponents feel they have 'nothing to say against the bill; and 'they would kill it by stratagem.' I am too little acquainted with City politicks to pretend to guess in what way this same petition against the bill might be procured — after the bill had received its second reading, after the report of the committee above stairs upon the bill, when it was before a committee of the whole House. When I first heard of this famous petition, I thought it might be a step taken only for the good of the Common Serjeant, that this bill might not be carried through without his deriving some emolument. I mean no disrespect to that learned gentleman; far from it. When he appeared at your Lordships' bar, he felt, I suppose, that he had little to say in support of the petition: and he had the good sense to say very little." (pp. 36—40.)

193. *A Sermon, preached at the Visitation of the venerable the Archdeacon of* Norwich, *holden at* Walsingham, *May 31, 1804, and printed at the Desire of the Clergy present. By* Matthew Skinner, *M.A. F.A.S. Rector of* Wood Norton with Swanton Novers, *and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of* Orford.

FROM 2 Tim. xi. 24, the preacher inculcates the duty of moderation and gentleness on the Christian ministry.

194. *A Sermon, preached at the Parish Church of* St. Andrew by the Wardrobe and St. Anne, Blackfriars, *on Tuesday in* Whitsun *Week, May 22, 1802, before the Society for Missionaries to* Africa *and the East, instituted by the Members of the Established Church, being their Fourth Anniversary. By the Rev.* Thomas T. Biddulph, *M.A. Minister of* St. James's, Bristol, *and Chaplain to the Right Honourable dowager Lady* Bagot. *Also, the Report of the Committee to the Annual Meeting, held on the same Day, and a List of the Subscribers and Benefactors.*

FROM the comprehensive precept and *golden* rule inculcated in Matt. vii. 12, the preacher urges the duty of extended

tended benevolence, and the particular branch of it which is the object of this Society, whose miſſionaries, from the want of proper perſons in the communion of the Church of England, are Lutheran miniſters from Germany and Berlin *. We learn, from the Report, that the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge have given up Mr. Moſeley's idea of tranſlating the Scriptures into Chineſe; and this Committee are diſpoſed to devolve this buſineſs on the Britiſh and Foreign Bible Society, inſtituted March 7, 1804, if they ſhould be inclined to adopt it. Mr. Carlyle's deſign of printing the Scriptures in Arabic is damped by his death; but the *Stereotype* is recommended as an œconomical plan for executing it. The opportunities of the Miſſionary Society have enlarged beyond their abilities to purſue them. Their field of miſſionary labours cannot, of courſe, be extended without extended ſupplies. Their undertakings muſt indeed be very limited if the liberality of the publick be not excited to meet their enlarging views; as ſeven perſons are now wholly dependent on the Society, its actual income is not equal to half its actual expences. The education of four ſtudents at the ſeminary at Berlin ſix months amounted to 72l.; the expences of two German miſſionaries during their ſtay in England (where one of them married) were . 221 5 11

Their paſſage to and from Germany, to obtain ordination . . .	39	12	7
Conveyance of them, and the wife of one, to Portſmouth, and expences during their ſtay, previous to their ſailing to Sierra Leone	21	13	0
30 guineas for the paſſage of each, cloathing, &c.	222	3	8
	£.504	15	2

195. *Reflections on Duelling.* By Rowland Ingram, *B. D. Maſter of* Giggleſwick *School, and late Fellow of* Sidney *College*, Cambridge.

WE are glad to ſee ſome increaſe of remonſtrance againſt the barbarous practice, ſo prevalent in theſe times, to the diſgrace of this civilized country. Not that remonſtrances have power to prevail for reformation, or the ſtill, ſmall voice of Reaſon to make itſelf heard with madmen; yet ſuch a name is hardly to be beſtowed on perſons who do not, in the frenzy of the moment, "ſcatter arrows and death, but, with the premeditation of *honour*, compaſs the death of their fellow creatures." After an introductory ſection, the writer, in the ſecond ſection, pronounces duelling repugnant to the laws of the land, and to the fundamental principles upon which laws are enacted. In ſect. III. duelling is ſhewn to be repugnant to Chriſtianity; and Chriſtianity, as Blackſtone obſerves, "is part of the laws of the land." In this ſection, in a note, pp. 39, 40, the reader will find an ample vindication of the lawfulneſs of war, both in the Old and New Teſtament. Sect. IV. is an application of the two laſt preceding ones. In ſect. V. it is ſhewn that duelling is repugnant to common principles of morality. Sect. VI. conſiders the abſurdity of the purpoſe for which duels are fought. Sect. VII. the effects of the practice on general manners.

If the frenzy of duelling can be cured by reading and reflection, we recommend this publication to the unhappy objects of it.

196. *A Sermon, delivered previous to the Preſentation of Colours, on* Thurſday, *the* 22*d Day of* March, 1804, *to the Corps of the* Waltham Abbey *Volunteers, in the Pariſh Church of* Waltham Holy Croſs, *in the County of* Eſſex. *By* John Mullins, *M. A. Curate.*

FROM 2 Pet. i. 17, the preacher traces the comprehenſive nature of Patriotiſm, or Love of our Country. The addreſs to the *banner* is ſpirited, joined with a correct and conciſe detail of revolutionary proceedings in France, which have erected a ſtandard to which it is to be oppoſed. The improvement of all is an exhortation to feel *warmly* and act *conſiſtently*.

197. *Advice to the Editors of News-papers.*

IN a criſis when advice is ſo much needed, and ſo little attended to, what proſpect is there of its being heeded by writers of the day, whoſe intereſt is momentary, and whoſe object is to ſupport that intereſt by amuſing, informing, and inſtructing the publick, in every poſſible way, right or wrong? This Advice, no bad imitation of Dean Swift's "Directions to Servants," may at

* One of theſe has already kicked againſt his tutor, and renounced the purſuit. See p. 352.

at leaſt hold up the mirror to the deformities of journaliſts.

198. *Obſervations on the Failure of Turnep Crops; with Propoſals for a Remedy, not altogether new, yet fully conſidered by Agricultural Writers. By the Rev.* H. P. Stacey, *LL.B. F.R.S.*

THE remedy here propoſed, both againſt the *fly* and *drought*, the former not the author of the miſchief, but brought by the latter, is, to plant the ſeed, at the depth of *three* inches, by a drill-plough, or broad-caſt, the ground being previouſly ploughed in very wide furrows, to throw it up in ridges, that the ſeed, falling between them, may, when harrowed, be at the depth of about three inches; at the ſame time ploughing only ſo much of the land, early in the morn, as can be ſown, harrowed, and rolled by ſix o'clock; and, about ſix in the evening again, to plough as much as can be ſown, harrowed, and rolled before dark; or the ſeed may be ſown under a furrow. Perhaps, in a few years, the drill huſbandry will generally prevail; and the method adopted for turneps in Scotland, though not deſigned to ſave them from the fly, but from wet and froſt, ſeems calculated to anſwer a very good purpoſe in England. The land is divided into ridges three feet wide; the manure is ſpread in the furrows, then harrowed, and the turneps ſown from a revolving cylinder pierced with holes at regular diſtances to drop the ſeeds along the furrow upon the manure, which is ſlightly covered with earth from the harrowing; the land is then ploughed ſhallow back again, throwing the two firſt furrows into that in which the manure was placed, thereby covering the ſeed. The ground is afterwards twice lightly ploughed, to kill the weeds, and the laſt ploughing earths up the plants, and protects them from the froſt, the furrow between every row keeping them dry: the crops, thus managed, were obſerved to be very luxuriant and regular.

199. *A Word on the Times, to thoſe who buy; alſo, Five Minutes Advice, before going to Market, to thoſe who ſell. By* Rowland Hunt, *Eſq.*

MR. H. who is a public-ſpirited magiſtrate and writer*, obſerves, that the total deficiency of laſt harveſt, from bad weather, is thought to be between one-fourth and one-fifth. "Laſt year produced an uncommon quantity of fruit, and an extraordinary importation of ſugar, of which, *owing to the war*, ſo much remains unexported; and ſpirits were made of melaſſes, to ſave corn. The ſame rain which interrupted the harveſt increaſed the fiſheries; nor did turneps *univerſally* fail. The diligent and attentive care of the Britiſh Government early exerted itſelf. People of all ranks *œconomized with chearfulneſs*. This iſland appears to be like *a ſhip* (under reduced allowance) *in a ſtate of relief*: while France, with the reduction of millions of its inhabitants by the calamities of the laſt year, cannot ſupply her armies in Italy, much leſs her ruined allies in Switzerland, where deſolation reigns in lonely and horrible ſtate in valleys which, in my memory, were uſed to 'laugh and ſing.' It has been ſaid that corn was not at a high price in France; but, as a learned author remarks, 'this does not prove 'corn to be plenty, but the pence to be 'few.' Spain is poor, and ſubjugated; and Italy has not recovered the devaſtation of the French. In vain ſhall we now look for any country in external and internal reſources like Great Britain During the preſent war, now [1801] of ſeven years duration, 479 bills have received the ſanction of Parliament; which exceeds the bills paſſed in the ſeven years preceding it more than two to one; a future reſource of ſupply, that will balance our increaſe of population, which is itſelf the ſtrongeſt evidence of the proſperity of the kingdom. Since 1795 farmers have univerſally ſold corn to their labourers; they are better ſerved, ſafer in their property, more beloved in their villages, and no one will ſay impoveriſhed. They muſt preſerve *ſome* ſtacks unthreſhed for a time, to ſupply ſtraw for the food of cattle in Spring. Millers are abuſed for buying-up old corn; it is by this means that the indifferent corn of the late harveſt is made eatable. I know of 20 ſtrikes of old corn cauſing 160 to be made fit for *immediate* uſe. This was for labourers. Let thoſe who have inſpected a miller's books, or otherwiſe know his concerns, ſtate the credit given to the poor in times of ſcarcity; but let thoſe who have not, be ſilent. The ſtarch-makers, without compulſion, ſtopped their manufactory, and honourably conformed to the public opinion;

* A liſt of his works on the back of his title-page.

opinion; but," Mr. H. ſhews, "the quantity of corn unfit for bread now in the kingdom, and belonging to the only claſs of farmers in diſtreſs, might be advantageouſly diſpoſed of to them and to the diſtillers, and be the means of enabling them to cultivate their land better another year. It is well to conſider what we are to do *on account of* the damaged corn, but we ſhould alſo take into conſideration what the unfortunate poſſeſſor is to do *with* it. In times of ſcarcity the rich ought not to retrench too much; otherwiſe, how are others to live? *The frequent payment of ſmall ſums to artificers and tradeſmen of leſſer capital* is to them the greateſt means of œconomy; by enabling them to purchaſe with ready money, at leaſt one-tenth is ſaved in every article. Perſons of fixed incomes, annuitants, who have not the means of trade or commerce, ſhould expreſs their opinions leſs ſtrongly. If corn was not exported, at leaſt coaſtwiſe, in cheap times, the plough might be laid aſide. *Commercial confidence is our public granary.* In 1795, we all remember, corn fell from one guinea to nine ſhillings in about four weeks. In that year, *the moſt difficult year ever yet known*, becauſe it came unexpectedly, was there one man or beaſt deſtroyed from want of food in the kingdom? or was ſuch a misfortune ever known by the oldeſt man living? was it ever read of ſince the complete eſtabliſhment of commerce? In the preſent period, prepared for by Government as early as the laſt harveſt, and which has been the firſt object of legiſlative attention in the preſent year, how unreaſonable would it be to expect it!"

Mr. H's advice to the *ſellers* is, to ſell their corn, fairly pitched in the market, at moderate prices, as the Duke of Beaufort's tenants, in October, 1795, reſolved not to ſell wheat at a higher price than 9s. per buſhel (upwards of 9 gallons) to their neighbours and connexions, and not to ſell to jobbers in corn, and alſo to ſell a mixture of barley with wheat at a moderate price to *labourers*. When the price of labour is moderate, *conſtant employment* will be had univerſally; when labour is too high in price, contracts will be ſought for, to avoid a *laſting burthen*.

200. *Sermons on various Subjects, preached at the Octagon Chapel, Bath. By the Rev.* John Gardiner, *D. D. Rector of* Braiſford, *and Vicar of* Shirley, *in the County of* Derby.

WE have already reviewed the labours of Dr. G. (LXIII. 922), a faſt ſermon at Taunton, 1793, the firſt in this collection, and the only one *not* preached at Bath; his defence of it, LXVI. 677; another ſermon, LXIV. 1116; a third, LXVIII. 518, preached at Bath, but not now reprinted. The ſubjects treated of here are, II. III. IV. The ſuperiority of the Goſpel evidence on a future ſtate. V. On ridicule in regard to religion. VI. On the preſent and future conſequences of ſin. VII. On the heavenly life of a Chriſtian. VIII. On gratitude for ſignal victories and national deliverances, thankſgiving, 1798. IX. On the inſufficiency of natural religion. X. The Lord's Supper a means of advancing in holineſs, preached after the death of Lord Belmore, Annar Lowry Corry, who died ſuddenly the preceding Monday. XI. On patience in affliction. XII. On the nature and neceſſity of zeal. XIII. On the errors and abuſes of zeal. XIV. On the means of acquiring and increaſing zeal. XV. Injuries from men conſidered as proceeding from God. XVI. On the diſpoſitions requiſite for ſtudying and receiving the truth.

201. *A Guide to* Madeira; *containing a ſhort Account of* Funchall, *with Inſtructions to ſuch as repair to that Iſland for Health.*

202. *A ſhort Account of the Climate of* Madeira; *with Inſtructions to thoſe who reſort thither for the Recovery of their Health. By* Joſeph Adams, *M. D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians in* London, *and Phyſician in the Iſland of* Madeira.

THESE two pamphlets have one common author, whoſe object is, to recommend and invite perſons in conſumptive habits to this iſland, where, at Funchall, he has provided every accommodation for them. A Voyage to Madeira and the Leeward Caribbee Iſlands, by Mrs. Riddell, is reviewed in vol. LXIII. p. 251.

203. *Addreſs to the Inhabitants of the United Kingdoms of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *on the Termination of the War with* France. *By the Rev.* Thomas Robinſon, *M. A. Vicar of* St. Mary's, Leiceſter.

SERIOUS and impreſſive.

204. *The Heinouſneſs of the Sin of Wilful Murder; preached in the Pariſh Churches of* Staple

Staple *and* Bickenhall, *in the County of* Somerset, *on* Sunday *the 7th of* April, 1799, *on Occaſion of the Execution of* Richard Williams *for the Murder of* Thomas Laver *By the Rev.* Charles Toogood.

A SUITABLE and pathetic improvement of a cataſtrophe marked with ſingular circumſtances. The party murdered was an induſtrious labourer, who ſaved up part of his weekly earnings to ſupport him in his old age; but, not knowing whom to truſt with it, carried it about with him, ſewed into his pockets; though, at the time he was cruelly waylaid and murdered, in ſo dark a night that, though his cries were heard, aſſiſtance could not be afforded by two of his neighbours, only between 5 and 6l. were found on him, and upwards of 40l. found afterwards by his wife buried in the garden. The murderers were apprehended in London, by the activity of the officers of his pariſh of Ilton, and tried at Taunton, where one of them, to the ſurprize of Judge Buller, was acquitted by the pertinacity of *one* of the Jury, who brought the other eleven over to his opinion. The convict was executed and hanged in chains, and the body, by a guſt of wind, being blown off the gibbet, was buried at its foot by his own father.

205. *The true State of the Houſe of Correction in* Cold Bath Fields, *in the County of* Middleſex, *in the Pariſh of* Clerkenwell, *fairly examined. To which is ſubjoined, A Sketch of the real Character of Mr.* Thomas Aris, *Governor of the Houſe of Correction. By a* Middleſex *Magiſtrate.*

IT appears that all the complaints againſt the management of this houſe aroſe from the new deſcription of offenders, turbulent, condemned mutineers, and not leſs turbulent, ſeditious, and traitorous ſtate-priſoners, for whom the priſon was neither built nor fitly calculated, nor the rules and orders for the management drawn up; and ſcarcely one complaint of ill treatment has been made by any priſoner convicted of ordinary crimes, or by ſuch as were originally intended to be the inmates of this priſon. The building of the houſe was conducted by the magiſtrates in a reaſonable and handſome manner; at length ſome uneaſineſs aroſe about the mode of *feeding* the priſoners, and the committee for that purpoſe differed among themſelves. The due employment of the priſoners, according to law, in ſuch work as they have been accuſtomed to, and were moſt fit for, has been diſcontinued; and the picking of oakum, a filthy, unprofitable employment, contrary to all ideas of *hard labour*, ſubſtituted. This oakum the mutineers contrived to convert into means of eſcape and terrible engines of reſiſtance. Another innovation introduced was, allowing the priſoners to be fed by their friends from without, on pretence of a ſaving; and thus, by the vices or hard living of relatives, frequently females, were felons ſupported in luxury and idleneſs, to the diſſatisfaction of others who had not ſuch good friends. The priſoners' general allowance is, however, better than that of many poor labourers; for, the one have meat and good bread, while the bread of the other is made of ordinary flour, and they cannot afford meat. The allowance of food to priſoners is ſufficient for their health: a profit might be made of their labour, even if only oakum-picking. The writer prefers viſiting juſtices to a committee of magiſtrates, the reviſal and alteration of the rules by the judges. Various other regulations are pointed out, the neglect or delay of which occaſioned the ſeceſſion of ſeveral of the original committee, who "could not in conſcience have continued members of a committee for inſpecting the *county priſons*, and behold *this priſon* totally neglected, as not within the poſſibility of reform in its preſent ſtate." (p. 45.)

The moſt exceptionable trait in the character of Mr. Aris is his ſuffering his attorney to borrow money, to aſſiſt him in his expenſive buildings, of a priſoner, without letting him know who furniſhed the money. The effect of repeated perſecution and miſrepreſentation has been ſerious on Mr. A.; and the writer "does not heſitate to ſay, that, if his diſtreſſes ſhould at any time drive him from his ſituation, the County of Middleſex would experience a very ſerious loſs, which they would find it very difficult adequately to repair."....."If the houſe of correction had never been applied to any purpoſes but its own; if the laws reſpecting the care, the maintenance, the inſtruction, and employment of the priſoners, had been ſtrictly attended to; it is my firm belief that no place of confinement in the kingdom, allowing for the far greater proportion of the number of priſoners, would, in theſe ſeven years, have

have exhibited more inſtances of reform and amendment, of health and comfort, of induſtry and good behaviour, than the Houſe of Correction for the County of Middleſex, under the care and management of the preſent governor." See another vindication of this priſon in vol. LXIX. p. 417.

206. *The State of* Europe *before and after the* French *Revolution; being an Anſwer to* "*L'Etat de la* France *à la Fin de l'An VIII.*" *By* Frederick Gentz, *Counſellor of War to his* Pruſſian *Majeſty. Tranſlated from the* German, *by* John-Charles Herries, *Eſq.*

THE French publication here refuted, whoſe author was Hautonne, ought rather to have been called a diſſertation on the neceſſity and the means of ruining England, one continued attack, direct or indirect, on the rights and intereſts, the credit and conduct, of Great Britain. Mr. Gentz has completely vindicated the law of nations, and repelled a ſingular attempt to aſcribe the ſins of France to the miſconduct of Europe, in a manner quite novel and peculiar to this author of the 8th year, who, without vindicating but totally reprobating the Revolution, attempts, by mere declamation, to eſtabliſh this ſtrange poſition, and that the conduct of France has aimed to eſtabliſh, not her *own ſecurity*, but *that of all Europe*. We cannot follow his refuter through all his arguments; but recommend Mr. G's work to the conſideration of our politicians.

207. *The Dream, a Poem, celebrating the glorious Victories of our Naval Commanders, from the Commencement of the War with* France *to* Auguſt 1, 1800, *and the great Events which have taken Place on the Shores of* Egypt.

IT is no uncommon thing for poets to *dream*; and Homer himſelf has been charged with nodding. There is not a line in this poem that bears the marks of inſpiration, though Homer affirms that

"*Dreams* deſcend from Jove."

208. Leſlie's *ſhort and eaſy Method with the Deiſts; wherein the Certainty of the* Chriſtian *Religion is eſtabliſhed by Four indelible Marks: in a Letter to a Friend. To which are added, Four additional Marks from the ſame Author's ſubſequent Tract, intituled,* "*The Truth of* Chriſtianity *demonſtrated.*" *Compreſſed by* Francis Wrangham, *M. A.*

MR. L. was a diſtinguiſhed controverſialiſt in the beginning of the late century; and we are obliged to Mr. W. for this compendious and clear abſtract of his Defence of Chriſtianity.

209. *The Removal of Judgments a Call to Praiſe. A Thankſgiving Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* High Wycombe, Bucks, *on Thurſday, June 1, 1802. By the Rev.* W. B. Williams, *B. A.*

A PROPER improvement of Zeph. iii. 14, 15, inſcribed to the D. of York.

210. *A Sketch of the Life and Character of Lord* Kenyon, *late Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench.*

A SUITABLE memorial of a worthy and conſcientious Judge.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We cannot inſert in *anonymous Reviews* of any Book which we have not ſeen

Mr. Pennant (Journey from Dover to the Land's End, p. 196) ſays, "the venerable Bede calls the ſtreight between the iſle of Wight and the New Forreſt in Hampſhire *Pelago Solente.*" The traveller miſtook his caſes, for Bede's words are, "*interpoſito pelago quod vocatur* Solente," Eccl. Hiſt. IV. c. 16; and Mr. P. ſhould have ſaid, *Pelagus Solente.* The origin of the name others muſt diſcuſs. Dr. Smith gives a curious note from Wormius, in his Muſeum, p. 4, deriving it from the chalk or *ſoapy earth* dug out of the head-lands of this iſland, and called by the Engliſh SLETERD. We ſhould be apt to think the Dane meant *Solid Earth.*

A Correſpondent deſires information about Sir FERDINANDO GORGES, who was the aſſociate of the Earl of Eſſex, and afterwards ſeems to have betrayed him, in 1601, and was governor of Plymouth, and afterwards of Plymouth in America.

C. C. aſks why Cards bear an envelope of Henry VIII.; and when they were introduced into England?

A Correſpondent wiſhes that any of our readers would reſolve the following queries: 1. "What proportion of the perſons living in the year 1750 may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be now in being?" 2. "What proportion of thoſe who were 15 years old in the year 1750 is now in being?"

CURIOSUS is referred to a regular Hiſtory of St. Saviour's Pariſh, Southwark, 1795.

To obviate the charge of plagiariſm in p. 229, a correſpondent, who ſigns T. F. has ſent us a manuſcript leaf, with the words Tyro quoted, in the Vicar of Wakefield's own hand-writing; which circumſtance we are requeſted to communicate.

Our good friend W. B. of Weſterham, wiſhes to *diſclaim* the *Elegiac Lines* p. 664; but he miſtakes when he ſuppoſes them to be merely the creation of fancy. They are from another worthy friend, whoſe proper initials are ſigned to them.

PHYSICIEN, &c. &c. &c. in our next.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 7.*

THE following lines of Dr. John Hoadly were prefixed to a thin volume of his Poems, dedicated to the Dutchess of Bedford, in 1734. H. LEMOINE.

MADAM,

THE fighes of Arcadia's plain
(As stories tell, or poets feign),
When Chloe's gone, to kill the hours,
Strolls round the field and gathers flowers,
And of his myrtles, pinks, and roses,
A crown for Chloe's head composes:
But vain is all his art and care,
Vain the beauty that they wear,
Vain their hue, their fragrant breath,
Unless the fair accepts the wreath;
Unless fair Chloe deigns to take 'em,
Their fragrant breath and hue forsake 'em.
O, Bedford! should'st thou thus refuse
This humble garland of the Muse,
Or view it with neglectful eye,
The little bloom it boasts would die,
Each flower would mourn the absent ray,
And every beauty fade away.
But if in the fantastic twine
Some blossom should superior shine,
Some lovely sprig your eye should meet,
Pure, innocent, and ever sweet,
Accept the best the Muse can give,
Add new grace, and bid it live!

J. HOADLY.

LINES WRITTEN AT EPSOM, 1804.

EPSOM, how much, to taste at early morn
Thy fragrant air, and hear the bugle horn,
Uphill I 've trac'd thy verdant downs serene, [green;
Rich from its views, and gay with vary'd
Where Teffie's fleecy flocks delight to feed,
Where runs the race-horse and the warlike steed;
And, noble sight! in order as they go,
The Lighthorse Volunteers demand the foe;
While at the Prince's stand, gay clad in white, [sight!
Ladbroke's wood-circled villa strikes the
Pleas'd with the scene, I rove to Howard's park,
Review the deer, and the tall trees remark,
And see the power (while thought my feet detains)
Of Folly in great Baltimore's domains.
But what, so struck, more charming oft I see,
Is Durdens' villa and its groves to me,
Which fill with awe the meditative heart,
Calm every care, and peace serene impart,
As wheeling round the croaking ravens fly,
And with their clamours hail the brightening sky.
Yet I regard thee more, as in his youth
That friend to virtue, honour, and to truth,
Our gracious King, with gaiety replete,
With active spirits, and with sportive feet,
Oft on its greensward us'd to sport and play,
And pass with innocence the time away.
Still with a reminiscence unimpair'd,
Which above most men he so clearly shar'd,
He shew'd the tree he planted, and the ground [around.
Where in his childhood he has danc'd
Long may he live! Still Heav'n his life defends,
On which so much our happiness depends;
From which, and by our gallant Volunteers,
We of the French invasion know no fears!
And, Durdens, while I hail thy charming spot,
Blackman's politeness cannot be forgot,
Who with his lady, both for friendship made,
Unstung by envy, will no rights invade,
Live with their relatives in union sweet,
Life's pleasing comfort, and with joy replete.
Kind owners of the rural scenes I love,
Where oft up Chalk-hill with delight I rove,
Adieu! for Summer leaves us by degrees,
And Autumn gilds with gold the waving trees; [thoughts profound,
T'wards town the Muse retires with
But with regret slow quits the prospects round.

W. A.

CHALYBEATE SPRING, CAVERSHAM HILL.

By a Lady who has received great Benefit from drinking the Water.

COY Nymph of this salubrious fount,
Who many an age, unprize'd,
Dost waste thine urn adown the mount
Unnotic'd or despis'd,

Till youthful but discerning eyes
Remark'd thy modest worth,
Bade the neat edifice arise,
And led thee fair'ring forth.

How like the timid village maid,
High-rais'd from mean abode,
Thy silent waters meek obey'd,
And wonder'd as they flow'd!

Late the rank nettle veil'd thy home,
The rusted bank beneath,
Now roses grace thy Gothic dome,
And aromaticks breathe;

While tawny slopes, and woodlands green,
And mountains softly blue,
Entwine thee with as fair a scene
As ever pencil drew.

Here at thy shrine shall Languor sink,
And oft for succour turn,
And Life, and Health, and Vigour drink
From thy restoring urn.

The lowly may the boon receive,
The poor relief command;
For such the gen'rous sanative
Prepar'd by Nature's hand.

And

And those of wealth and happier fate,
Blind Fortune's special care,
Whom common pains assimilate,
And bend with want to pair,

While heaven-directed Nature pours
A balm for ev'ry woe,
Of her may learn to spread their stores,
And bid their fountains flow!

THE CONQUEROR OF LINOIS,
A SONG. By Mr. HAYLEY.

As Fame, the fair goddess, whose clarion so shrill,
Its echoes the wondering universe fill,
Was leaning one day 'gainst an admiral's mast, [loud blast),
"I am weary," she cry'd (having blown a
"I am weary of these my monotonous notes, [voices;
That justice to brave British seamen denotes,
They all are so brave when they level a gun,
That I find 'there's no novelty under the sun." [exclaim'd;
"Your pardon, fair goddess!" (a figure
A figure celestial, and Fortitude nam'd!)
"A complaint so unfounded no longer pursue, [new!
For I bring you a theme that is perfectly
The like you ne'er saw in your sphere's wide expanse: [DANCE—
So honour my trusty and brave Captain
The Merchant who beat the Marengo of France."

Honest Fame now surveys her new theme with delight, [sight;
Her clarion was eager to praise such a
And she fondly exclaim'd, "By the Star of the Pole,
Such a hero as this I have not on my roll.
Tho' of Britain's brave seamen, the host I adore, [shore;
Almost equal in number the waves of the
Tho' radiant the warriors enroll'd in her site,
This wonder is new in my wonderful Isle.
Thou 'st prov'd the first Merchant so destin'd to shine, [line.
Who has bravely beat off a first-rate of the
Gay Commerce shall bid her broad sea be her grave
Ere it sinks in oblivion a Briton so brave.
Now a favourite name in my sphere's wide expanse, [DANCE,
I honour the trusty and brave Captain
The Merchant who beat the Marengo of France."

LINES WRITTEN IN THE GARDEN OF H——Y S——H, ESQ. G—E H-LL, C—— LL.

Beneath this weeping willow's drooping shade,
Ne'er lessen'd to adorn the weeping maid,
From MARTIAL din and PLEASURE'S tiring noise, [joys.
I turn to PEACE, and Friendship's REAL
The social Robin here my bread invites,
Whose visits please me, and whose song delights.
Here Angelina often leads the way,
And lovely children with their mother stray;
Each brilliant virtue which her care pourtrays,
With added lustre she herself displays:
Jocund with rosy health they bound along,
Joy, love, and harmony, attune their song.
With temper sweet, and cultivated mind,
By judgment strengthen'd, and by taste refin'd—
That perfect polish which *Religion* gives
From Dodd's pure *Lectures* each in turn receives,
Who chastely *eloquent*, *devout*, and *clear*,
Improves the HEART, and *captivates* the *ear*;
And, lest we should *mistake*, or not *attend*,
His LIFE persuades in *Brother*, *Son*, and *Friend*. MARIA.

RECIPE
To make a FRENCH LEGION OF HONOUR.

Select some fit tools
From Philosophy's schools,
Well vers'd in the laws of *submission*;
Who can chatter, read, write,
Turn black into white,
Cheat, flatter, cajole, and petition.

Take mountebanks, prancers,
Fops, fiddlers, and dancers,
So volatile, versatile, nimble;
Pimps, parasites, spiers,
Apostates, rogues, liars,
State coblers, and knights of the thimble.

Take impious bravadoes,
Malapert renegadoes,
Who laugh at religion so hearty;
Take infidel priests,
Half men and half beasts,
But staunch friends to great Buonaparte.

Take pomp, pride, and puff,
With tinsel enough,
To gild, and to make them go down;
Take treachery, knavery,
Poverty, slavery,
Rape, murder, and warlike renown.

When thus you have done,
Take folly and fun,
Gantheaume, Treville, and Arthur O'-
Blend all in a mass, [Connor.
And the *mixture* will pass
For a modern French Legion of Honour!
HAFIZ.

BUONAPARTE IN LOVE.

Every movement, casuists sing,
Has, tho' hidden oft, its spring,
Now controlling, now impelling,
Sinking, raising, soothing, swelling,
As prevails the ruling passion,
Be it envy, av'rice, fash on,
Lust, or jealousy, or hate,
Or ambition to be great.

Musing

Musing on this mental mover,
Now, methinks, I can discover
The true motive and occasion
Of the boasted *French Invasion*;
And, that credit I may gain,
Thus the matter I explain.
All his motions lately prove
Buonaparte deep in *love*.
Love inspires his daily scheme;
Love supplies his nightly dream;
Love at Paris is his host;
Love attends him to the coast;
Love along the Rhine's meanders,
Swamps of Holland, bogs of Flanders;
Ramble when and where he will,
Love is his companion still,
And will never let him rest
With *enjoyment* while unblest.
Now, perhaps, conjecture stupid
Thinks *his* love the flame of Cupid
For some Venus, theme of wonder—
No such thing!—'tis—*love* of *plunder*.

HAFIZ.

*** P. 856, in "Duchomar," line 7, read,
"The Sun has shed his latest *beam*."

VERSES, *sent by the Earl of* CARLISLE *to the Archbishop of* YORK, *on his inclosing the Tomb of Archbishop* GREY *(a principal Benefactor to the Minster) with a beautiful Gothic Railing of Cast-iron.*

FROM rude approach, and from the touch profane,
Thus gen'rous Markham guards this crum-bling fane,
Revives just praise to Grey, makes widely known
A course of lib'ral actions like his own.
And should a baser age, unmov'd, survey
Our much-lov'd Prelate's mould'ring tomb decay,
View Time's coarse hand each grateful line efface,
Nor the broad tablet to his worth replace;
Yet on the spot, where once was plac'd his urn,
Shall true Religion ever weep and mourn;
A reverential awe around shall spread,
And Learning point where rests his holy head.

EPITAPH

On Mrs. DE MEDINA, *Wife of* SOLOMON DE MEDINA, *Esq. of* Stoke Newington.

BY THE REV. T. MAURICE.

LET shrouded Grandeur o'er her sleeping dust
Swell the proud pile, and rear the breathing bust;
But when at length the trophy'd splendors fade,
And marbles mingle with that dust they shade,
Virtue still towers, eternal and sublime,
Above the rage of fate, the wrecks of time!
Thro' ages shines with undiminish'd beam,
And pours thro' Death's dark vault a cheering gleam.
The sainted shade, whose dust lies here inurn'd,
With all her genuine fires impassion'd burn'd!
Heav'n too its choicest noblest gift bestow'd,
And in her soul the flame of genius glow'd!
How bright the meed, when Virtue, Genius twine;
How join
Around the tomb the double wreathe to join;
How firm the adamantine structure stands,
Rear'd to the just by their immortal hands!
Blest spirit! that now roam'st yon azure fields,
What mingled pangs and joy remembrance yields;
As all thy merits, all thy suff'rings rise,
In long review before our wond'ring eyes!
These, great as e'er thy lovely kind possess'd,
Those, dire as ever rack'd the human breast!
Thro' all triumphant beam'd th' unshaken mind,
In life unspotted, and in death resign'd!
With native goodness, taste, and science fraught,
Thine was the lib'ral heart, th' expanded thought,
And, while thy eloquence our bosoms warm'd,
Thy wit delighted, and thy sense inform'd.
At home, by ev'ry social charm endear'd,
Abroad, by an admiring world rever'd.
Long shall the conjugal, the filial tear,
Embalm thy ashes, and bedew thy bier;
Long shall thy sex thy bright example fire,
Thy fervid zeal their kindling breast inspire,
Like thee with active piety to soar,
And wisdom at its dazzling fount explore;
Life's transient day to pass, like thee, approv'd,
On earth applauded, and by Heav'n belov'd!

YOUTH.

[I hate paraphrases: yet some readers will call the following a paraphrase of the beginning of Ossian's War of Inisthona. Such was not my design. But, be it as may, if it shall appear that I have spun out the ideas of its supposed original till they are feeble and have lost all spirit, I submit that it is a paraphrase; if not, I shall still acknowledge myself indebted to works which have always afforded me a simple unmingled pleasure, and console myself with the thought, that to amplify and re-state is not in every case to paraphrase.]

BLEST age of childhood! thou art past,
And youthful years are flying fast;
But can I thy sweet scenes forget,
Nor heave one sigh of fond regret?

Ah! no: whene'er I look behind,
A pleasing sadness shades my mind;
At thought of all thy thoughtless joys
The starting tears oft fill my eyes.

Each toil, each pleasure I re-trace,
And glad re-visit ev'ry place
Where once young, innocent, and gay,
I pass'd the careless hours away.

Ah! happy days of smiles and peace!
Your dear remembrance ne'er will cease

To

To soothe my soul, though I deplore
With sighs that such things are no more.

As dreams the hunter on the heath,
Sleeping the sun's mild beams beneath,
Which play upon his ruddy face
When resting from the morning chace—

The past gay scenes his fancy fill,
And in his dreams he 's hunting still;
But while he sleeps fierce storms arise,
And hide with clouds the cheerful skies:

Amidst the storm he lifts his head,
And quits forlorn his fragrant bed;
Loud thunders roll, quick lightnings blaze,
While o'er the darken'd wild he strays.

He looks, with many a tear and sigh
Of tender melancholy joy,
Back on the morn of golden beams,
His balmy rest and pleasant dreams—

So dreamt I, warm in childhood's bloom,
Of glorious moments then to come;
I fancy'd each revolving year
New sources of delight would bear;

I vainly hop'd that scenes of peace
And social joy would never cease;
That man his neighbour ne'er would grieve,
But strive his troubles to relieve:

I long'd to mix in public life,
And thought not of its cares and strife,
Too eager in its toils t' engage,
Too envious of a riper age.

But the rough storm of adverse fate
Soon rous'd me from my tranquil state;
My eyes unclos'd, 't was soon display'd
How swift such airy visions fade.

Alas! how chang'd the prospect fair!
How various is the fate we bear!
Disturb'd by tumult, care, and woe,
The hours of life incessant flow.

How custom, fashion, pride, control
Each noble impulse of the soul!
Base int'rest and ambitious art
Pervert the feelings of the heart!

The good man hides his lowly head,
And silent tears is doom'd to shed;
Despis'd, revil'd, oppress'd, forgot,
He scarcely bears his suff'ring lot.

But, lo! the rich, the great, the vile,
Enjoy the world's perpetual smile;
They unrestrain'd and boasting glide
Along soft Pleasure's rapid tide.

By Poverty's cold hand distress'd,
By Envy's hellish frown repress'd,
The artist's skill, the Muse's fire,
In vain ingenuous minds inspire.

Life's idle transitory day
In dull complainings wastes away;
Youth without due improvement flies
In pantings after airy joys;

And age, with unavailing tears,
Bemoans the gloomy lapse of years;
Our youthful follies choice delay'd,
Our pleasures gone, our pow'rs decay'd.

With many a tear and many a sigh
Of tender melancholy joy
Back on past time I look, and mourn
Those years that never will return.

York, 1796. Y. Y.

AN ADDRESS TO THEIR MAJESTIES,

On entering the Yacht, at the Fête given on-board, at Weymouth, *on the 29th of* September, 1804, *in honour of the Birth-day of her Royal Highness the Dutchess of* WIRTEMBERG.

Spoken by Mr. ELLISTON *and Miss* DECAMP, *in the Characters of a Sailor and his Wife.*

The Sailor breaks from his companions, and says to them,

I TELL you I *will* speak, so stand aside,
And let a Sailor, who has long defy'd
His Country's foes, for once approach his King,
The humble tribute of respect to bring.
He, God preserve him! loves an English tar
Nurs'd amid tempests and the din of war,
And hears, well-pleas'd, an honest tongue impart
The plain effusions of a simple heart.

[Turning to the King.

Then trust me, Sir, there 's not a bosom here, [dear,
Nor one that breathes a thought to Britons
Which does not feel the generous glow of pride
To see his Friend, his Monarch by his side.
Ah! could you but conceive the gen'ral grief, [relief,
The look which mock'd all comfort's cold
Whene'er a transient cloud of illness spread
Its chilling vapour o'er your honour'd head,
I need not now proclaim your subjects' joy,
Most mark'd by what we felt, when fear's
To ev'ry fond anxiety gave birth, [alloy
"And taught the value of our jewel's worth*."
If *thou* your *people* feel, what tongue can tell
The rapt'rous joy that must the bosom swell
Of those who add to ties like ours the call
Which Nature's sympathies impress on all,
Whether they feel a monarch's sceptre'd lot,
Or dwell the peasant of the poorest cot;
But chiefly her's, who, in a foreign land,
Far from her father, and his shelt'ring hand,
In absence felt that *doubled* cause of woe,
Which all who taste suspence too keenly know; [goes round,
Who now, perhaps, the while her health
And the deck echoes to the festive sound,
In fond imagination views the scene,
And sighs to think what barriers intervene
To stop the thanks that hang upon her tongue;
Intent on him from whom her being sprung,

* Cowper's Task.

"Oh!

"Oh! may he live," she cries, with mingled tears,
"Longer than I have time to tell his years*;
And, while the dews of sleep his brows o'erspread,
May all good angels guard his nightly bed!"
[*Sailor's Wife interrupts the Sailor.*
My worthy friend, have you forgot the fame
Of old St. Michael of goose-killing name?
How, ev'ry year, on this auspicious day
Our vows to him with grateful teeth we pay,
When cackling animals by instinct feel
A sort of tremor through the bosom steal?
You surely have; but pr'ythee say no more,
For, if you are not mute, I must implore
My Sovereign himself his aid to lend.
He, to all just prerogative the friend,
Will never see a female, fair and young,
Robb'd of her best prerogative, her tongue.
And now, forsooth, when ladies ride a race,
And vie with men in ev'ry manly grace;
Oh! could our grandmothers on earth arrive, [wond'ring eyes!
How would such thoughts astound their
They, who the Decalogue in croft-stitch wrought,
Or good morality in samplers taught,
Who never rode but on some festive day,
When behind John, upon a long-tail'd grey;
Strapp'd to a modest pillion's sober side,
My good aunt Deborah came out a bride,
She a long-waisted Joseph proudly wore,
And on her head an ample bonnet bore.
What would she say to see the modern maid,
With jockey sleeves and velvet cap array'd,
Dashing thro' thick and thin to win the post,
And swearing when she finds her wishes crost! [give,
But how can I one thought to censure
When here, collected in this vessel, live
Whatever virtues dignify our kind,
Or stamp with excellence the female mind!
Here the soft maid, whose plighted vow is past
To him she fondly loves, with whom at last
She hopes to pass her happiest hours of life,
May read each duty which adorns a wife
[*Turning to the Queen.*
Reflected from the throne, where rank and birth
Shed the soft lustre of domestic worth.
Or would a daughter's heart enquire the way
How best she may a parent's care repay,
[*Turning to the Princesses.*
Believe me, ladies, when I turn to you,
To pay the tribute to your virtues due,
I am no actress here, if from its lid
The tear of admiration starts unbid;
There are rewards a King may call his own,
Brighter than all the jewels of his throne;
Bought by a life in deeds of virtue spent,
Which, firm as adamant, on Heaven intent,
Was never from its course of duty bent.

* Shakspeare's Henry VIII.

Forgive my tongue thus prattling out of time, [chime;
Like sweet bells jingling on unmeasur'd
Since 'tis the fullness of my joy that speaks,
The heart thro' forms of ceremony breaks;
For who can see a King those virtues blend
Which deck the Father, Monarch, and the Friend,
And not, by Nature's magic sympathy,
Recall at once some fond congenial tie?
Then trust me, Sir, henceforth when tempests roar, [door,
And the winds whistle thro' my cottage
While in my solitary bed I 'm laid,
And fears for Tom my anxious soul invade,
The thought that 'tis for you my sailor braves
The battle's danger, and the stormy waves,
Shall make my heart with patriot ardour burn,
And hope anticipate his glad return.
So now farewell; but, oh! may all, next year,
Again with merry hearts assemble here,
Once more to view their happy Sov'reign prove [love!
His Queen's, his Children's, and his People's

EPITAPH,

in the Burying-ground of St. Mary-le-bone, *on the Body of* W. Boscawen, *Esq. who departed this Life,* April 14, 1804*.

KIND tender mother! fond and faithful wife! [spent life!
Here wait the meed that crowns a well-
E'en now, perchance, thy spirit soars above,
To meet each dear departed† pledge of love.
Oh! may thy widow'd partner, when the doom [tomb,
Of righteous Heaven consigns him to the
Here, where his lov'd lamented Charlotte lies, [bliss arise!
With her in peace repose,—with her in

PARODY

OF THE SONG CALLED "THE DREAM."

I LOVE that drum's inspiring sound,
Parading round, and round, and round;
To patriot youths it pleasure yields;
It calls from cities and from fields
All who for Freedom nobly dare
To fill the glorious ranks of war,
And, at their Country's high command,
To march, and fight, and save their native land.

I love that drum's inspiring sound,
Parading round, and round, and round:
To me it talks of France despis'd;
Of England's blessings justly priz'd;
Of wild affailers of our coast
Back to the sea indignant tost;
Of peace, tho' distant, yet by Heav'n
At length, for Britain's sake, to Europe giv'n.

York, 1804. Y. Y.

* See Obituary for that month, p. 390.

† The author had before lost six of his children.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1804.

H. OF COMMONS.

June 12.

On the motion of Mr. *Fuller* for the commitment of the Slave Trade Bill, a Member propoſed an indemnification for thoſe who had purchaſed lands in the Colonies with a view of advantage from the trade; and Mr. Fuller, on objecting to the Speaker leaving the chair, reſumed his former arguments as to the impropriety of abolithing a trade which would be taken up by others. He inſiſted that our conduct in many inſtances was worſe than in the Slave Trade; ſuch as ſelling ſeveral Iriſh regiments to the King of Pruſſia; and ſending perſons to Botany Bay, with ſo little money to pay their paſſage, that they were obliged to ſell themſelves to the maſters of the veſſels, &c.

Meſſrs. *Ellis*, *Deverall*, *Dent*, and Sir *William Young*, ſpoke briefly againſt the Bill; and Mr. *Wilberforce* repeated his arguments in favour of the abolition; when, on a diviſion, there was a majority of 59 for the Speaker leaving the chair.

The Houſe, in a Committee, proceeded on the Bill; and agreed that it ſhould commence its operation on the 1ſt of January 1805; and that, after that period, a penalty of 10*l.* ſhould attach upon every perſon for each Negro he ſhould import, unleſs the ſhip ſhould have cleared outwards on or before the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1804.

June 13.

Mr. *Roſe* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the 43d of the King, which prohibits the importation and ſale of Eaſt India goods in any Britiſh Port but London, by allowing the ſale of certain Eaſt India prize goods now at Liverpool. He ſtated, that the goods were brought in there by our ſhips, in prizes taken from the enemy; that to ſell them there without the permiſſion of an act of Parliament would ſubject them to double duty; and to bring them round to the port of London would ſubject them to the charge of additional freight and inſurance.

Mr. *Foſter* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Iriſh Linen Manufacture. One of the proviſions is, that a mark ſhall be ſtamped on each piece, deſcribing whether it has been bleached by the new or old proceſs. He alſo obtained leave for a Bill to amend the Corn Act.

June 14.

An account was ordered of all the ſilver imported into the Mint, and of all the ſilver that had been coined, from the 18th of March, 1797, to the 21ſt of December, 1803.

On the order of the day for a Committee on the Additional Force Bill, Mr. *Johnſtone* aſked how the framers of this Bill could flatter themſelves that, when the Army of Reſerve ſyſtem had failed in raiſing a ſufficient number of men with a bounty of 40 and 50 pounds, a much greater number ſhould now be raiſed at a bounty of ſeven or eight pounds?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, to ſhew that there was no want of men, appealed to what had been done under the Army of Reſerve Act. The total number in England that had been propoſed to be raiſed was between 33 and 34,000; and of that number not leſs than 31,758 had been raiſed in a period of not more than 10 months.

A converſation enſued on the clauſes, as they were read; and warm debates frequently enſued.

It was ordered, on the motion of Mr. *Johnſtone*, that there be laid before the Houſe an account of the number of men wanting to complete the Army of Reſerve, ſpecifying the deficiency for each county.—A ſimilar account was ordered with reſpect to the Militia.

H. OF LORDS.

June 15.

After many arguments from the *Lord Chancellor* againſt the Ayleſbury Election Bill, and a long defence of it by Lord *Grenville*, it was read a ſecond time.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on the report of the Additional Force Bill, Mr. *P. Moore* oppoſed the general principles of the Bill, which he conſidered as unconſtitutional and obnoxious, and one which would impoſe a tax upon landed property of 3,000,000*l.* per annum.

Mr. *D. Browne* made a few obſervations in defence of the Iriſh peaſantry, who, he inſiſted, were as much averſe to the French as thoſe of England; when, the queſtion being loudly called for, ſtrangers were ordered to withdraw, and the Houſe divided; ayes, for reading, 63; noes, 69; majority *againſt Mr. Pitt*, 6.

Before the gallery was opened, another debate aroſe, touching the point of order, on allowing gentlemen to vote upon the queſtion who had come into the Houſe after the Speaker's firſt deciſion, after the ſtrangers had withdrawn, and before the diviſion actually commenced; but the Speaker decided in favour of admitting the diſputed votes.

Mr. *Grey* then propoſed, "that the amendments be read this day three months."

Mr. *Hobhouſe* and Sir *William Geary* ſpoke againſt the Bill; and Meſſrs. *Clarke*, *Burroughs*, and Sir *R. Buxton*, in ſupport of it; when the queſtion was again loudly called for, while the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was entering into obſervations on the Bill itſelf,

Mr. *Fuller*, amidſt general cries for a diviſion,

viſion, depreeated the artifice of ſpeaking to gain time for Members to come into the Houſe; but he was oppoſed by Mr. *Ryder*, who thought the conduct of thoſe who wiſhed to get rid of the Bill muſt be influenced by very extraordinary motives. He concluded with moving, as an amendment to the motion, "That, inſtead of the words 'this day three months', 'Monday next' be ſubſtituted for the further conſideration of the amendments."

Mr. *S. Stanhope* ſtrongly condemned the manner in which the firſt diviſion had been effected; and was reminded by the Speaker, that he had acted very diſorderly.

The *Attorney General* alſo ſpoke on the ſame ſubject; and, on a deciſion for Mr. *Ryder's* amendment, there were, ayes 214; noes 186; majority only 28, in favour of Mr. Pitt.

June 18.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the ſecond reading of the Additional Force Bill, and proceeded to notify the amendments which had been made in it. The firſt provided, that all vacancies, which may occur by deſertion or deaths in the force to be raiſed, ſhall be ſupplied by the counties, inſtead of the pariſhes. The next material amendment related to wives and families: the wives and families of thoſe who entered the Army of Reſerve were, by the Act, entitled to the proviſion which the wives of the Militia received; but no proviſion was made for the families of thoſe who transferred their ſervice from the Reſerve to the Line. It was deemed proper to do away thoſe proviſions altogether, and remove therefore the difficulty which might be thus raiſed againſt entering the regular army. The third amendment provided, that this additional force ſhould only continue for ſix months after the ſigning of a definitive treaty of peace. Thus every apprehenſion as to the permanence of this army muſt be removed, becauſe its duration was only to be in time of war. When peace ſhall be made, ſuch number will be kept up as former Acts on this ſubject preſcribed. The fourth granted a power to eſtabliſh a rendezvous in certain places, for inſpecting the men who ſhall be raiſed; and likewiſe to the officers appointed for that purpoſe, to reject ſuch men as they ſhall deem unfit for ſervice.

The amendments were then brought up ſucceſſively by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, read, and inſerted in the Bill.

On bringing up the third amendment, Mr. *Grey* wiſhed to know whether the officers of this force were to have permanent pay?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that they would be entitled to half pay only in time of peace, excepting the month during which the men were to be out on duty every year; they would be thus on a footing with the officers of the Militia; with this difference, that the former were to be in the way of promotion.

A few verbal amendments being made, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved, that the Bill, with its amendments, be engroſſed.

Meſſrs. *Harriſon*, *Elliſon*, *Elliott*, and Col. *Vanſittart*, briefly ſtated their reaſons for oppoſing the Bill.

Mr. *S. Coxe* alſo, who had voted for the Bill in former ſtages, now declared againſt it, from a conviction of its inefficiency; and Serjeant *Beſt* inſiſted that the permanent force of 74,000 men, which it was the object of this Bill to keep up, was unconſtitutional. He maintained that the reduction of the Militia was pregnant with miſchief to the country; and concluded by ſaying, that if the object of the oppoſition was againſt Miniſters, the beſt way they could attain it would be to ſuffer the Bill to paſs, for no Miniſter who had been the means of paſſing ſuch a law could long expect to retain his ſituation.

Earl *Temple* expreſſed his decided preference for the ſyſtem by ballot, and conſidered the preſent Bill as impoſing an unjuſt land-tax.

He was followed by Mr. *Canning*, who argued at length on the merits of the Bill, and inſiſted that Mr. Pitt had done the beſt that could be effected for the country. He admitted that this plan would bring an expence in perpetuity upon the country; but the preſent ſtate of Europe rendered that expence indiſpenſable. He paid ſome ironical compliments to Mr. Addington, for his open conduct in loſing no time to declare himſelf, and join, on the moment of his quitting office, a regular and ſyſtematic oppoſition, and in concert with them attack the very firſt propoſal of a new Adminiſtration.

The other Members who ſpoke againſt the meaſure were, Mr. *Bragge*, Lord *H. Petty*, Col. *Craufurd*, and Mr. *Leigh*.

Mr. *Addington* deſcanted on the comparative merits of his own Bill and the preſent; the reſult of which was, he had reaſon to prefer the plan of Mr. Fox to that of Mr. Pitt, as the latter only commuted vigour for inefficiency. He made a magnanimous reply to the ſarcaſtic attack of Mr. Canning; and obſerved, that he was guided by principles which were beſt known to himſelf, and would always bear inveſtigation.

Mr. *Sheridan* made a long eulogium on the merits and virtues of Mr. Addington, whoſe acceptance of office, under the circumſtances of the times, he conſidered a pain, and his retirement a triumph. He was particularly ſevere upon Mr. Canning and the preſent Miniſtry, whom he contraſted with Mr. Addington, obſerving that the former retain their offices in a mean, ſelfiſh, and ſhabby manner. The one

obeyed

obeyed the ſenſe of Parliament, the other treats it with contempt; the one reſigned his ſituation when his majority was reduced to *thirty-eight Members*; the other retains his, having only a majority of *twenty-eight*. He concluded with making various objections to the Bill.

Mr. *Pitt* defended the conſtitutional nature of the meaſure. He condemned the oppoſition to the meaſure itſelf, without any reference to its principle; and though he knew it was a *hint* to him to reſign, he would not take it, as it was not *broad enough*. The Houſe ſurely would not ſay, that there was any individual whom the Crown had not the right of calling upon. If the contrary was intended by the oppoſition to this Bill, the violation of a fundamental conſtitutional principle was meant. He expreſſed ſome diſappointment at the oppoſition of Lord Temple and his friends, who had at firſt promiſed to ſupport him, if his Majeſty thought proper to call him to office.

Mr. *Fox* contended, that if it was the right of the King to chooſe his Miniſters, it was the duty of the Houſe to mark its diſapprobation of them; and though the King has a right to chooſe his Adminiſtration, every ſubject may refuſe to be a part of it: but he aſked if the very perſons, now determined to reſiſt the voice of Parliament, did not adviſe the late Miniſters to yield to that voice? He argued at much length on the objectionable nature of the Bill; and aſked how its execution could be expected, when paſſed againſt the ſenſe of one half of the repreſentation of the country?

The Houſe then divided on the motion, that the Bill be engroſſed; ayes 265; noes 223; majority for the Bill, 42.

June 19.

Mr. *Eyre*, Mr. *Grenville*, Lord *Temple*, and Mr. *Windham*, expreſſed their ſentiments on the inadequacy of the Defence Bill; and enforced the neceſſity of a comprehenſive Adminiſtration.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* repeated his former opinions as to the object and effect of the Bill; after which, it was paſſed without a diviſion.

H. OF LORDS.

June 20.

On the third reading of the Ayleſbury Election Bill, the *Lord Chancellor* proteſted againſt it, as unjuſt, impolitic, and unconſtitutional. It then paſſed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Foſter* obſerved, that when he laſt called the attention of the Houſe to the financial ſituation of Ireland, it was bad indeed; but it was with deep regret he now informed them that the condition of that country was conſiderably worſe. Before he went into the ſubject of the new duties, he ſhould ſtate the progreſſive increaſe of the debt of Ireland, and enable the Houſe to aſcertain more accurately, by a compariſon of dates, the preſent calamitous ſituation to which it was reduced. In 1793, the debt amounted to 2,400,000*l.*; in 1800, to 25,500,000*l.*; and in the preſent year to 43,000,000*l.* to which if the 9,500,000*l.* lately borrowed, were added, the groſs ſum would be little ſhort of 53,000,000*l.* If England and Ireland were to participate equally (as by the Union they ought) in the expences and burthens of the State, England ſhould, according to the proportion of 9,500,000*l.* borrowed for Ireland, raiſe for herſelf this year 65,000,000*l.* inſtead of 12,000,000*l.*; but England did not go on thus exhauſting herſelf, as Ireland was obliged to do, and which muſt ſpeedily terminate in her ruin, unleſs Parliament interfered. No doubt could reſt on the mind of any man of the deſtruction of a country whoſe debt had ſo much increaſed beyond its means, and which was ſtill neceſſarily accumulating to a moſt alarming amount. But the ſituation of both countries was very different in one point, viz. that Ireland borrowed her money in this, whilſt the had no occaſion to apply elſewhere for it. The debt thus contracted muſt have the bad effect of increaſing the exports of Ireland, and of diminiſhing her imports. The net produce of the revenue of laſt year was 2,800,000*l.*; the intereſt of the debt amounted to 2,500,000*l.* There did not remain therefore to Ireland, for diſcharging its portion of the joint expences of both countries, more than 300,000*l.* In this year, even at preſent, there was a defalcation of about 16,000*l.* in the ordinary revenues. Ireland, as to revenue, could afford no aſſiſtance whatever in its preſent calamitous ſituation. It muſt appear, therefore, that in point of financial ſupport ſhe can be conſidered in no other view than as a blank ſheet of paper. But, to promote the proſperity of Ireland, it would be neceſſary for Iriſh Gentlemen to ſee that the Revenue was not defrauded, as had hitherto been the caſe, particularly in the private diſtillation of liquors, a practice but too general for ſome years paſt; and he muſt remind theſe Gentlemen, that, unleſs they exerted themſelves to prevent ſuch frauds, they would be obliged to ſubmit to a tax on landed property. The taxes he now meant to propoſe were no more than thoſe of a Peace eſtabliſhment; but he obſerved, that the collection of the Iriſh revenue loudly demanded inveſtigation. In 1800, the incidents alone, over and above ſalaries, &c. amounted to the ſum of 129,000*l.* Laſt year the balances in the hands of the Iriſh Collectors exceeded 600,000*l.* The whole of the Stamp Duty was rated annually at 182,000*l.* of which there remained a balance of ſeveral thouſan

ſands. The revenue of the Poſt Office was calculated at 25,000*l.* which was now 22,000*l.* in arrears. He did not mean to ſay that all this was to be conſidered inſolvent or loſt, but he was certain that much of it was ſo. There were three points, therefore, which ſhould be attended to; namely, reform in the finances, a change in the mode of collection, and a diminution of expence, if poſſible; and he meant to propoſe that Commiſſioners ſhould be appointed to examine upon oath into this ſubject.—He then proceeded to ſtate the new duties; the firſt of which was on wine, viz. French wine to be advanced to 97*l.* per ton; Port to 65*l.*; Madeira to 70*l.*; and all other wines were to be raiſed to 60*l.* per ton. This would produce 109,000*l.* On malt he meant to raiſe from 7*s.* 7*d.* to 9*s.* per barrel, which would produce 63,750*l.* Small teas, which paid now only 25*l.* 17*s.* per cent. to 51*l.* per cent.; and the high teas, which only paid 42*l.* 7*s.* per cent. to 84*l.* 14*s.* This would produce 180,000*l.* Tobacco, which paid only 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. ſhould be raiſed to 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. This would give 112,000*l.* Spirits, which paid now 3*s.* 9½*d.* per gallon, ſhould pay 2¼*d.* in addition, making a duty of 4*s.* on the gallon, which would yield 41,000*l.* Raw ſugars ſhould pay 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. which would produce 35,000*l.*; and refined ſugar may be calculated at 3300*l.* and odds. The next article he meant to ſubmit entirely to the Iriſh Gentlemen, as moſt capable of deciding on its propriety—he meant an increaſe in the duty on Stamps. All the affidavits are required to be on ſtamps, excepting thoſe that go before Grand Juries for preſentments of roads, &c. and he did not ſee why theſe affidavits ſhould be exempt. The regiſtering of freeholds he thought might be raiſed to an additional ſum of 3000*l.* in the year. He ſhould alſo propoſe the reſtoring of the duty on retail importers of 6*l.* per cent. which had been repealed ſome time ſince. This would produce 8000*l.* Next, that the whole of the external and internal revenue of Ireland be paid in Engliſh currency. This would produce 290,000*l.* The whole would amount to about 853,000*l.* The duty on the waſh of ſpirits would amount to 40,000*l.* It was likewiſe his intention to extend the ſtamp duties to permits of exciſe, which ſhould be raiſed from 4*d.* to 1*s.* according to the value of the article. He lamented that no joint account had been made out ſince the Union between both countries; but if, from the lateneſs of the preſent Seſſion, it ſhould be deemed adviſeable not to bring the ſubject forward, he hoped that the ſaid of the Houſe would be made up for ſuch an enquiry in the next Seſſion. He concluded with obſerving, that he ſhould exert himſelf to the utmoſt in accompliſhing the great objects of relieving Ireland from her preſent declining ſtate, and endeavouring to conſolidate the power and ſtrength of the Empire, by interchanging both intereſts and expences on a liberal plan.

Mr. *Curry*, in alluſion to the delay in the accompts, merely aſſerted, that he and ſome of his colleagues viſited the public offices, with the intention of ſeeing whether theſe accompts could be made out; but, from the neceſſity of arranging them, he could not accompliſh his wiſh; no blame, therefore, could attach to the Iriſh Treaſury for neglect.

Mr. *Francis* ſpoke againſt ſuffering the public money to remain in the hands of any man in Ireland; and, after ſome further converſation, the reſolutions were agreed to.

Mr. *Weſtern*, in moving for the Corn Bill to be re-committed, ſtated the advance that had taken place in implements of agriculture, about 13¾ per cent. during the laſt 10 years, while the additional taxes on agricultural carriages during that period in England and Wales amounted to 13,100,000*l.* He therefore moved, that the price of corn at which exportation ſhould be allowed or prohibited ſhould be regulated by the average price of that article in the 12 maritime cities in England, and the four in Scotland.

After a long converſation, the above and ſeveral other reſolutions were agreed to.

June 22.

Mr. *Foſter* moved for accounts of the funded and loan debts of Ireland up to January 1804. Ordered.

Mr. *Whitbread*, on making his motion relative to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, deſcanted on the letters on which it was to be founded, and which have been long before the publick. He commented with great ſeverity on the conduct of the Lord Advocate, in having written a letter to the Sheriff Subſtitute, with orders to arreſt Mr. Morriſon if a Frenchman landed in the country, and to deſtroy his property, for which no compenſation ſhould be made to him: this conduct was both illegal and oppreſſive; it outraged the feelings of humanity, and ſubverted all juſtice. After dwelling at ſome length on the diſgrace attached to perſons in high ſtations, who act illegally and with oppreſſion, he concluded with ſaying, that, if he ſhould remain perſuaded that the charge was well founded, he ſhould follow up the motion with another for an Addreſs to his Majeſty, for the removal of his Lordſhip from his office. Mr. Whitbread then moved, that the conduct of the Lord Advocate was illegal and oppreſſive, and contrary to the duties of his office.

At the ſuggeſtion of the Speaker, the *Lord Advocate* was heard firſt in his defence.

fence. His Lordſhip then obſerved that it was ſome conſolation, that the accuſation was made by a Gentleman who knew him not, and who only ſpoke from the inſtructions of others. He, however, aſſured him, that, if a ſimilar cry was raiſed againſt him in the city where he reſided, 100,000 tongues, and not a few arms, would be raiſed in his favour. It had been ſaid, that Mr Morriſon could not proceed againſt a man inveſted with ſuch authority as his; the aſſertion, however, was diſproved by the proceedings which took place. Mr. M. was a man of property in his part of the country; and in about three weeks after the letter was written, ſent an attorney to him to complain of it, who ſaid, that he himſelf believed Mr. M. to be a loyal man. His anſwer was, that if Mr. M. came to him, and acknowledged that, as a loyal ſubject, he was wrong in diſmiſſing his ſervant for attending on his exerciſe as a volunteer, he ſhould have no objection to apologize, and countermand the letter. Mr. M. however, did no ſuch thing, and he never heard any more of him or the letter till it was mentioned in that Houſe. To ſhew the neceſſity of rigid military diſcipline at the time alluded to, he adverted to the ſtate of Scotland, which then had ſcarcely any troops for its defence, though the French were expected every hour, and the Commander in Chief was of opinion that the enemy might get to that part of the country before the letter to Mr. M. reached Banff. In thus going beyond the law, for the public ſafety, he looked with confidence to an indemnity from the candour and wiſdom of that Houſe; for his office was both dangerous and reſponſible. The Sheriff Subſtitute had given him reaſon to think Mr. M. was a diſaffected man: there had been a dangerous ſociety in his neighbourhood, which kept up a regular correſpondence with France; and the members of it were accuſtomed to overload their ſervants with work, that they might be unable to attend military duty. To Mr. M. then belonged the epithet of oppreſſive and unjuſt; as he never paid poor people their wages till he was compelled to do ſo by law. He entered into a variety of other arguments to juſtify his conduct; and concluded by aſſuring Mr. Whitbread, that, conſidering him to have been miſled by others, the only revenge he wiſhed to take of him would be to defend him, if ever he heard him reviled.

The *Attorney General* defended the conduct of the Lord Advocate, and moved the other orders of the day.

Mr. *Grey* expreſſed his regret at the defence, and his dread leſt ſuch illegal acts ſhould damp the ſpirit of the people.

Mr. *Dallas* made a ſtrong defence of the Lord Avocate; as did Col. *Vereker*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and Mr. *French*.

Mr. *W. Smith* and Mr. *Fox* ſpoke againſt him; when, on a diviſion, there were, ayes 8.; noes 159. *(To be continued.)*

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, October 3. Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. to W. Marſden, eſq. dated on board the Monarch, off Boulogne, the 3d inſtant.

Sir, Their Lordſhips are aware that my attention has, for ſome time paſt, been directed to the object of aſcertaining the moſt effectual mode for annoying the enemy's flotillas at their anchorages in front of their ports, under protection of their land batteries.—Having, on the afternoon of the 1ſt inſt. arrived at this anchorage, and finding the weather promiſing to be favourable, and about 150 of the flotilla on the outſide of the pier, I reſolved to make an experiment, on a limited ſcale, of the means of attack which had been provided.—The final arrangements for this purpoſe were made on the morning of yeſterday. The officers named below* were put in charge of the principal veſſels which at this time were to be uſed. The armed launches, and other boats of the ſquadron, were appointed to accompany and protect them. The Caſtor, Greyhound, and ſome ſmaller veſſels, were directed to take up an advanced and convenient anchorage for covering the retreat, giving protection to men who might be wounded, and boats that might be crippled, and for towing off the boats in general, in the event of the wind freſhening and blowing upon the coaſt.—The operation commenced at a quarter paſt nine o'clock laſt evening, and terminated at a quarter paſt four this morning; during which time ſeveral veſſels, prepared for the purpoſe, were exploded amongſt, or very cloſe to, the flotilla; but, on account of the very great diſtance at

* Officers in charge of the exploſion veſſels above referred to:—Captains—Macleod, of the Sulphur; Jackſon, of the Autumn; Edwards, of the Fury; Collard, of the Raileur; Searle, of the Helder Defence Ships.—Lieutenants—Stewart, of the Monarch; Lowry, of the Leopard; Payne, of the Immortalité; Templer, of the Sulphur.—Midſhipman—Mr. Bartholomew, of the Inflexible.—Capts. Winthrop, of the Ardent, and Owen, of the Immortalité, moſt zealouſly and uſefully ſuperintended the operations from the Southward, and the Hon. Capt. Blackwood, of the Euryalus, from the Northward.

KEITH.

wick

which they lay from each other, no very extenſive injury ſeems to have been ſuſtained, although it is evident that there has been very conſiderable confuſion among them, and that two of the brigs and ſeveral of the ſmaller veſſels appear to be miſſing ſince yeſterday at the cloſe of day. I have great ſatisfaction in reporting, that, notwithſtanding a very heavy diſcharge of ſhells, ſhot, and muſketry, was kept up by the enemy throughout the night, no caſualty whatever, on our part, has been ſuſtained. The enemy made no attempt to oppoſe their rowing boats to ours.—Their Lordſhips will not expect, that, at the preſent moment, I am to enter much into detail; but I think it my duty to ſtate to them my conviction, that, in the event of any great accumulation of the enemy's force in their roadſteads, an extenſive and combined operation of a ſimilar nature will hold forth a reaſonable proſpect of a ſucceſsful reſult.—The conduct of the officers and men, who have been employed on this occaſion deſerves my higheſt commendation: I cannot more forcibly impreſs their merits upon their Lordſhips' attention, than by remarking, that the ſervice was undertaken, not only in the face of, but immediately under, the whole line of the enemy's land batteries, and their field artillery and muſquetry upon the coaſt, but alſo under that of upwards of 150 armed veſſels, ranged round the inner ſide of the Bay; and that the officers and men, who could ſo deliberately and reſolutely advance into the midſt of the flotilla, under ſuch circumſtances, muſt be conſidered worthy of being entruſted with the performance of any ſervice, however difficult or dangerous it may appear to be, and conſequently to be highly deſerving of their Lordſhips' protection. KEITH.

William Marſden, Eſq.

Copy of Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. to W. Marſden, eſq. dated on board the Victory, at Sea, Auguſt 12.

SIR, Herewith I tranſmit you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, copy of a letter from Capt. Donnelly, of his Majeſty's ſhip Narciſſus, with copy of one to him from Lieut. Thompſon, of the ſaid ſhip, detailing the deſtruction of ſeveral of the enemy's coaſting veſſels. The importance of this ſervice may be but little; but the determined bravery of Lieuts. Thompſon, Parker, Lumley, and Moore, and the petty officers, ſeamen and marines, employed under them, could not be exceeded. I am concerned to obſerve, that Lieut. Lumley has been obliged to ſuffer amputation at the ſhoulder joint, but I have much pleaſure in ſaying, that this fine young man is faſt recovering; his ſufferings, I am ſure, will meet their Lordſhips' conſideration.

I am, &c. NELSON AND BRONTE.

Narciſſus, Hieres Bay, July 11.

My Lord, Laſt night we attacked about a dozen of the enemy's veſſels at La Vandour, in this Bay, with the boats of the Narciſſus, Seahorſe, and Maidſtone, commanded by Lieuts. Hyde Parker, J. R. Lumley, and Ogle Moore, the whole under the orders of Mr. J. Thompſon, Firſt Lieutenant of this ſhip, who, with his gallant companions, boarded and deſtroyed almoſt the whole, under a prodigious and inceſſant fire of great guns and muſquetry, as well from the veſſels as from a battery and the houſes of the town, cloſe to which they were hauled in and well ſecured.—I refer your Lordſhip to the incloſed letter from Lieut. Thompſon for an account of that affair; and I beg to add, that it is impoſſible for me to expreſs the praiſe due to that intrepid officer and the men, as well as officers of every deſcription under his command, whoſe conduct I viewed with admiration. Herewith I alſo tranſmit a liſt of the killed and wounded, which I am extremely grieved to ſay amounts to 27.

I am, &c. ROSS DONNELLY.

Lord Viſcount Nelſon, K. B. &c.

Narciſſus, Hieres Bay, July 11.

Sir, I beg leave to report the proceedings of the detachment of boats you did me the honour to place under my command laſt night, whoſe conduct and gallantry I cannot ſufficiently praiſe. The attack commenced at midnight, under a tremendous fire of grape-ſhot and muſketry; notwithſtanding which, we ſucceeded in boarding and firing moſt of the enemy's veſſels, conſiſting of 11 or 12 ſettees, chiefly laden. The enemy were fully prepared, and had taken every precaution to ſecure them, they being moored head and ſtern, with their bars on the beach, and completely propt together under water; we however towed one out in ſpite of their heavy and inceſſant fire. This ſervice, I am ſorry to ſay, has coſt us ſeveral valuable lives. Among the killed I have to regret the loſs of that very promiſing young man W. Roche, midſhipman of this ſhip, who was ſhot in firing of the veſſels; and Lieut. Lumley, Meſſrs. Bedingfield, Watt, Victor, and Manſell, midſhipmen on board, wounded—I fear the former mortally; together with ſeveral ſeamen and marines ſeverely.—To Lieuts. Lumley and Moore, of the Seahorſe and Maidſtone, I feel greatly indebted for the ſteady and well-directed fire kept up from the launches of thoſe ſhips under their command; alſo to Lieut. Parker of this ſhip, for his very able ſupport in boarding and deſtroying the enemy's veſſels. Indeed, my warmeſt thanks are due to every officer, petty officer, ſeamen, and marines employed on this occaſion. JOHN THOMPSON.

Roſs Donelly, eſq. Captain of the Narciſſus.

Liſt of Killed and Wounded in the Boats of his Majeſty's Ships under-mentioned, on the night

night of July 10, 1804, *in destroying a number of the Enemy's Vessels in La Vandura.*

Narcissus, 2 killed and 9 wounded.—Sea-horse, 1 killed and 5 wounded.—Maidstone, 1 killed and 9 wounded.—Total, 4 killed and 23 wounded.

Names of the Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—Narcissus, T. O. Roche, Midshipman, and W. Slanwood, able seaman.—Sea-horse, W. Wiltshire, Lieutenant of marines.—Maidstone, J. Wood, ordinary seaman.

Wounded.—Narcissus, T. W. Bedingfield, Midshipman, in the hand, badly.—Sea-horse, John R. Lumley, Lieutenant, badly; T. A. Watt, Midshipman.—Maidstone, J. G. Victor, Midshipman, slightly in the thigh; R. Monsell, master's mate, in the hip, badly.—Total, 1 Midshipman and 3 seamen killed.—One Lieutenant, 1 master's mate, 3 Midshipmen, 15 seamen, and 3 marines, wounded.

I am, &c. Ross Donnelly.

[Lord Nelson, in another Letter, dated August 7, states the capture of La Conception French privateer, of two guns and 47 men, by the Spider brig, Lieut. Shaw, on July 11.]

East India House, Aug. 8. A Letter from Capt. Nathaniel Dance, Commander of the East India Company's Ship, Earl Camden, was received this morning, of which the following is a copy:

For the information of the Honourable Court, I beg leave to acquaint you, that the Earl Camden was dispatched from Canton by the Select Committee the 31st of January last; and the ships noted in the margin * were put under my orders, as senior commander; also, the Rolla Botany Bay ships, and the country ships, as per margin †, were put under my charge, to convoy as far as our courses lay in the same direction. I was also ordered to take under my protection a Portuguese Europe ship, that was lying in Macao Roads, whose Supracargo had solicited it from the Select Committee.

Our passage down the river was tedious, and the fleet much dispersed; the ships being under the directions of their several Chinese Pilots, I could not keep them collected as I wished.

The Ganges, a fast-sailing brig, was put under my orders by the Select Committee, to employ in any manner that might tend to the safety or convenience of the fleet, till we had passed the Straits of Malacca. I was then to dispatch her to Bengal.

We passed Macao Roads on the night of the 5th of February, and I conceive the Rolla had anchored so near Macao, as not to see the fleet get under weigh and pass through; although at the time I had no idea that could be possible, especially as I saw the Ocean in shore of us getting under weigh, burning blue lights, and firing a gun; the Portuguese ship, I suppose, must have been in the same situation as the Rolla. During the night of the 5th of February I carried an easy sail, and on the following day hove-to for above two hours, hoping to see those ships; but there was no appearance of them, nor did they ever join the fleet.—On the 14th February, at day-break, we saw Pulo Auro bearing W. S. W. and at eight A. M. the Royal George made the signal for seeing four strange sail in the S. W.: I made the signal for the four ships noted in the margin * to go down and examine them; and Lieut. Fowler, of the Royal Navy, late Commander of the Porpoise, and passenger with me, having handsomely offered to go in the Ganges brig, and inspect them nearly, I afterwards sent her down likewise, and from their signals I perceived it was an enemy's squadron, consisting of a line of battle ship, three frigates, and a brig.

At one P. M I recalled the look-out ships by signal, and formed the line of battle in close order.

As soon as the enemy could fetch in our wake, they put about; we kept on our course under an easy sail. At near sunset, they were close up with our rear, and I was in momentary expectation of an attack there, and prepared to support them; but at the close of day we perceived them haul to windward. I sent Lieut. Fowler in the Ganges brig, to station the country ships on our lee-bow, by which means we were between them and the enemy; and having done so, he returned with some volunteers from the country ships.

We laid-to in line of battle all night, our men at their quarters; at day-break of the 15th, we saw the enemy about three miles to windward, lying-to; we hoisted our colours, offering him battle, if he chose to come down. The enemy's four ships hoisted French colours, the line of battle ship carrying a Rear Admiral's flag; the brig was under Batavian colours.

At nine A. M. finding they would not come down, we formed the order of sailing, and steered our course under an easy sail; the enemy then filled their sails, and edged towards us.

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* Warley, Alfred, Royal George, Coutts, Wexford, Ganges, Exeter, Earl of Abergavenny, Henry Addington, Bombay Castle, Cumberland, Hope, Dorsetshire, Warren Hastings, Ocean.

† Lord Castlereagh, Carron, David Scott, Minerva, Ardasier, Charlotte, Friendship, Shaw Kissaroo, Jahaungeer, Gilwell, Neptune.

* Alfred, Royal George, Bombay Castle, Hope.

At

At one P. M. finding they propoſed to attack, and endeavour to cut off our rear, I made the ſignal to tack and bear down on him, and engage in ſucceſſion, the Royal George being the leading ſhip, the Ganges next, and then the Earl Camden. This manœuvre was correctly performed, and we ſtood towards him under a preſs of ſail. The enemy then formed in a very cloſe line, and opened their fire on the headmoſt ſhips, which was not returned by us till we approached him nearer. The Royal George bore the brunt of the action, and got as near the enemy as he would permit him; the Ganges and Earl Camden opened their fire as ſoon as the guns could have effect; but, before any other ſhip could get into action, the enemy hauled their wind, and ſtood away to the Eaſtward under all the ſail they could ſet. At two P. M. I made the ſignal for a general chaſe, and we purſued them till four P. M. when, fearing a longer purſuit would carry us too far from the mouth of the Straits, and conſidering the immenſe property at ſtake, I made the ſignal to tack, and at eight P. M. we anchored in a ſituation to proceed for the entrance of the Straits in the morning. As long as we could diſtinguiſh the enemy, we perceived him ſteering to the Eaſtward under a preſs of ſail. The Royal George had one man killed, and another wounded, many ſhot in her hull, and more in her ſails; but few ſhot touched either the Camden or Ganges; and the fire of the enemy ſeemed to be ill directed, his ſhot either falling ſhort, or paſſing over us. Capt. Timins carried the Royal George into action in the moſt gallant manner. In juſtice to my brother Commanders, I muſt ſtate, that every ſhip was cleared and prepared for action; and, as I had communication with almoſt all of them during the two days we were in preſence of the enemy, I found them unanimous in the determined reſolution to defend the valuable property entruſted to their charge to the laſt extremity, with a full conviction of the ſucceſsful event of their exertions; and this ſpirit was fully ſeconded by the gallant ardour of all our officers and ſhips' companies. From Malacca I diſpatched Lieut. Fowler, in the Ganges brig, to Pula Pinang, with a packet from the Select Committee to the Captain of any of his Majeſty's ſhips, ſoliciting their convoy to this very valuable fleet. On arrival at Malacca we were informed that the ſquadron we had engaged was that of Admiral Linois, conſiſting of the Marengo, of 84 guns, the Belle Poulo, and Semillante, heavy frigates, a corvette of 28, and the Batavian brig William, of 18 guns.—The 28th February, in the Streights of Malacca, lat. 40° 30' N. we fell in with his Majeſty's ſhips Albion and Sceptre. I was then in a very poor ſtate of health; and Mr. Lance went on board the Albion, and, by his very able repreſentation to Capt. Ferrier of the great national conſequence of the Hon. Company's ſhips, he was induced to take charge of the fleet.—On the 3d of March I diſpatched the Ganges brig with a letter to the Right Hon. the Governor General, giving an account of our action, to be conveyed to the Honourable Court.—We arrived at St. Helena the 9th of June, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhips Albion and Sceptre, and ſailed the 18th, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Plantagenet, with the addition of the Carmarthen, Capt. Dobree, and five whalers. Accompanying this I ſend a chart of the entrance of the Straits of Malacca, with the ſituations of the fleet on the 14th and 15th February, which will, I truſt, convey a more diſtinct idea of the action than any written deſcription. I am, &c. N. Dance.

Earl Camden, Aug. 6, 1804.

Names of the Whalers.—William Fenning, Brook Watſon, Thomas, or Young Tom, Betſey, Eliza, and the Blackhouſe, from the Coaſt of Guinea, joined us at ſea.

(To be continued.)

SWEARING-IN OF THE SHERIFFS, AND ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Friday, September 28.

This day, a Court of Huſtings was held at Guildhall, to ſwear in the Sheriffs for the year enſuing; when George Scholey and William Domville, eſqrs. and J. F. Vandercom, eſq. the ſenior Under-ſheriff, took the uſual oaths. The Sheriffs, after having been inveſted with the gold chains, repaired to the Court of Common Pleas, when the returns of the priſoners in the different gaols of London and Middleſex were made; and, the Court being diſſolved, the Sheriffs, with the Maſters of their reſpective companies, went in proceſſion to the London Tavern. Their chariots were newly ornamented, with ſuperb hammer-cloths. The liveries were magnificent. That of Mr. Scholey was a fine bottle-green coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches, richly ornamented with gold lace; the button-holes embroidered with full gold and green bullion frogs. Mr. Domville's livery was a brown coat, with a ſcarlet waiſtcoat and breeches, highly ornamented with ſilver lace and bullion frogs; and had a light elegant appearance.

Saturday, September 29.

A Common Hall was held for the election of a Lord Mayor; previous to which, the Aldermen attended at the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, where an appropriate ſermon was preached by the Lord Mayor's chaplain. The following Aldermen were announced as eligible: Peter Perchard, eſq. James Shaw, eſq. ſir W. Leighton,

Leighton, Charles Flower, esq. and sir Matthew Blexam. The shew of hands was greatly in favour of Aldermen Perchard and Flower; on which the friends of Mr. Alderman Shaw demanded a poll.

Monday, October 1.

This day the Lord Mayor and Aldermen proceeded from Guildhall; and the two Sheriffs with their respective companies from Stationers'-hall; and having embarked on the Thames, his Lordship in the City Barge, and the Sheriffs in the Stationers' Barge, went in aquatic state to Palace-yard; and a salute was fired from a small battery of cannon at Lambeth, after which they proceeded to the Court of Exchequer; where, after the usual salutations to the Bench (the Curfitor Baron, Francis Maseres, esq. presiding), the Recorder thus addressed the Court:

"Mr. Curfitor Baron, I have the honour to present at your Lordship's bar George Scholey, esq. Citizen and Distiller, and William Domville, esq. Citizen and Stationer; whom the Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, have elected to the high and important office of Sheriffs of the City of London, and Sheriff of the County of Middlesex; an office on which chiefly depends the preservation of the peace and good order of the capital of the British Empire. From their private as well as public life, they have been a subject of regard to their fellow-citizens; that conduct which they have ever pursued has given them the most anxious zeal for the public welfare: and give me leave to assure your Lordship, that they are most firmly attached to his Majesty's person, crown, and dignity, and to all the branches of the Royal Family; as well as to that happy Constitution under which we live. They therefore hope, that, in the execution of their office, they shall protect the public peace, to the satisfaction of their fellow-citizens." The Recorder then paid a tribute to the merits of the late Sheriffs, who attended to render the usual accompts to his Majesty, &c.

To which the Baron answered:—"I highly approve of the choice which the City of London has made in electing these two gentlemen to be their Sheriffs."

The several writs were then read; and the Sheriffs and the senior Under-sheriff took the usual oaths.

[The ceremony in the Court of Exchequer, which vulgar error supposed to be an unmeaning farce, is solemn and impressive; nor have the new Sheriffs the least connexion either with chopping of sticks, or counting of bobnails.—The tenants of a manor in Shropshire are directed to come forth, to perform their suit and service; on which the senior Alderman below the chair steps forward, and chops a single stick, in token of its having been customary for the tenants of that manor to supply their Lord with fuel.—The owners of a forge in the parish of St. Clement (which formerly belonged to the City, and stood in the high road from the Temple to Westminster, but now no longer exists,) are then called forth, to do their suit and service; when an officer of the Court, in the presence of the senior Alderman, produces six horse-shoes, and 61 bobnails, which he counts over in form, before the Curfitor Baron; who, on this particular occasion, is the immediate representative of the Sovereign."]

The whole of the numerous company then again embarked in their barges, and returned to Blackfriars-bridge, where the state-carriages were in waiting. Thence they proceeded to Stationers'-hall, where a most elegant entertainment was given by Mr. Sheriff Domville. Among the company of distinction present, were the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Aldermen Newnham, Boydell, Combe, Staines, Price, Perchard, Shaw, Leighton, Flower, and Anstey, the Recorder, Common Serjeant, Mr. Chamberlain Clark, and all the City Officers; Mr. Archdeacon Pott, Col. Hankey, Mr. Baskerville the late Mayor of St. Alban's, with a considerable number of merchants and gentlemen of the first distinction; who expressed themselves highly gratified with the hilarity and perfect good order of the day. Among other appropriate toasts, the Lord Mayor gave the accustomed one of the two Companies of which the Sheriffs are members, the Stationers and Distillers; to which Mr. Nichols, as Master of the Stationers Company, made the following reply:

"My Lord Mayor; In the name of the Company of Stationers, I return your Lordship and the Gentlemen present their hearty thanks, for the very handsome manner in which you have united them with the Distillers. From that respectable body your Lordship will doubtless receive separate acknowledgments for the compliment justly paid them. The Stationers, my Lord Mayor, feel a peculiar gratification in seeing under their roof as visitors so dignified an assemblage of worshipful Magistrates, and eminent Citizens and Gentry. Not that they are dazzled either with the splendour or the novelty of the sight; to them it is familiar. The annals of the Company of Stationers abound with similar instances of civic magnificence and festivity. The honour which they not long since experienced, in receiving your Lordship and your excellent colleague Mr. Cadell, is fresh in their recollection; and if it were not, the Window* under which

* The gift of Mr. Alderman Cadell.

your

your Lordſhip is at preſent ſeated, would remind them of our much-lamented friend. The Company of Stationers, my Lord Mayor, may be conſidered as a hot-bed for Sheriffs. In the preſent Court of Aldermen they can boaſt of two of their Members, who have long ſince filled the office of Sheriff with credit to themſelves, and to the advantage of their fellow-citizens; one of them in particular, whoſe venerable years entitle him to univerſal reſpect, and whoſe name will deſcend to the lateſt poſterity as the patron and encourager of the Fine Arts*. The number of Gentlemen alſo on their liſt who have paid the fine to be excuſed from ſerving the office is very conſiderable. The ſituation, my Lord Mayor, is at all times of high importance; and in the preſent arduous and momentous criſis I congratulate your Lordſhip and my fellow-citizens that the Livery have ſelected two Gentlemen, of whom, from long habits of perſonal friendſhip, I ſhould ſay much if they were not preſent; but will content myſelf with obſerving, from a thorough knowledge of them both, that they poſſeſs two of the moſt eſſential requiſites for a public character, unaffected good ſenſe, and inflexible integrity. I heartily wiſh them health to undergo the fatigues of their high and important ſituation; and have the honour alſo to drink the health of your Lordſhip and the reſt of this truly reſpectable company."

Tueſday, October 9.

This day, Mr. Common Serjeant informed the Livery, that the Sheriffs declared the votes given for the ſeveral Candidates for the office of Lord Mayor were: for Mr. Alderman Perchard, 1781; Shaw, 1652; Flower, 687; and that the choice of the Livery had fallen on Mr. Perchard and Mr. Shaw. The Sheriffs then proceeded to the Court of Aldermen to make the return; and in half an hour came back, attended by the Lord Mayor, with Mr. Perchard on his left hand as Lord Mayor elect, followed by ſeveral Aldermen. After the uſual ceremonies, the Recorder declared, that the election of Lord Mayor and Aldermen had fallen on Peter Perchard, eſq. Alderman and Goldſmith. *(Loud and general plaudits.)*—Mr. Alderman Perchard then came forward, and ſaid, that being very little uſed to ſpeak in public, he found his feelings in ſuch a ſtate, that he feared it would not be in his power to expreſs himſelf diſtinctly. He hoped, therefore, the Livery would permit him to read what he wiſhed to ſay to them. This being granted by loud and univerſal applauſe, his Lordſhip proceeded to the following purport: "Gentlemen of the Livery, Duty and inclination both prompt me to come forward and addreſs you on the preſent occaſion, in a ſtyle diveſted of any ornament, being aſſured, that the language of a grateful heart will ever be moſt acceptable to the worthy Livery of London. I beg leave, Gentlemen, to return you my warmeſt and moſt ſincere thanks for the great honour you have conferred on me by this your nomination, and my conſequent election to the high and important office of Firſt Magiſtrate of the City of London. At the very advanced period of life to which I have now arrived, I feel very conſcious that I may be wanting in thoſe numerous abilities requiſite to the diſcharge of ſo awful and momentous a duty; I ſhall, therefore, enter on it with the greateſt anxiety. At the ſame time I feel infinite conſolation from your well-known liberality, and aſſure myſelf you will not fail to make every reaſonable allowance, and not expect greater efforts and exertions from me than the advanced period of my age will allow me to perform. I have, in looking around me, a ſtill further conſolation to ſee ſo many Gentlemen of great and acknowledged abilities, who have filled the office of Chief Magiſtrate with ſo much honour to themſelves, and advantage to the publick, who will be ever ready to give me every aid and aſſiſtance in the execution of my arduous undertaking; and if it ſhould pleaſe Divine Providence to ſpare me to the termination of that office which I am called on this day to fill, you may rely on it, I will never ceaſe to uſe my beſt endeavours to render myſelf worthy the high honour you have thus conferred on me.—*(Univerſal applauſe.)*—It was late in life, Gentlemen, before I was called on to repreſent the Ward over which I have the honour to preſide, and in which I have lived in friendſhip and good fellowſhip for nearly half a century. About ſix years ago, you raiſed me to the Magiſtracy, and I was then moſt highly gratified by the flattering manner in which I was elected, and though it was late in life, yet I never repined thereat; becauſe, I was always of opinion that you were the beſt judges when any man becomes entitled to your favour, which I ſhall ever hold in faithful and grateful remembrance; and I hope, that a ſelf-approving conſcience will impel and enable me to do every thing which my duty requires; for, it may be ſaid, "that we ceaſe to live, when we ceaſe to be of any uſe to the publick." Gentlemen, I once more requeſt your acceptance of my beſt thanks, and cannot omit the occaſion of expreſſing here my warm and zealous attachment to our glorious Conſtitution, and my love and loyalty to the beſt of Kings. Our excellent code of laws, too, it ſhall ever be my ſtudy to ſupport, and to put into execution, on all occaſions, for the public welfare, by foſtering and protecting the real and induſtrious poor, and proſecuting

* Mr. Alderman Boydell.

cuting and punishing the idle, the disorderly, and those who break or fly in the face of the laws. Would to God it were in my power to do any particular honour to the offici l garb I now wear; but as it is not, I can only assure you that I will never do any thing to disgrace it. Gentlemen, my earnest prayer is, that Peace and Prosperity may ever attend you and this our beloved city."—This speech was received with loud and universal applause; and the Court was immediately adjourned.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Nothing, according to the Paris Journals, has ever equalled the preparations for the approaching Coronation. It is asserted that upwards of 3,000,000 strangers will be present on that occasion, of whom 200,000 are foreigners. Apartments, it is added, have already been engaged for 2,000,000 of visitors, amongst whom are reported to be two Kings, and ten inferior Sovereign Princes.

A jeweller on the Quay d'Oefevre has mortgaged all his landed property to purchase diamonds, to the amount of 1,200,000 livres (50,000*l.*); and 1200 new carriages have been finished by the coachmakers on the Boulevards alone, while double that number have been ordered from Simons, of Brussels. There have been 2300 petitions presented to the Prefect of Police, for leave to open new coffee-houses; and eighteen new theatres have already been licensed for the time of the carnival.—Out of several hundred petitions to open gaming-houses, forty-four have been granted; and ladies of a certain description have been allowed to receive reinforcements of several thousands from the country!!! In short, *Vive la joie* is to be the order of the day; and thus are the French people to be rewarded for their sufferings during a revolution of sixteen years.

The French papers state that Sir James Crawford, who had leave to drink the waters of Aix la Chapelle for two months, having broke his parole, that privilege has been taken from all British prisoners. Their confinement at Verdun is consequently much more strict than it used to be: they are very narrowly watched, and a gens d'armes is placed in the apartments of some of them who are of the greatest rank.

[Sir J. Crawford has publicly disavowed having, by his return to England, forfeited his honour.—He observes, that, "*when he quitted France, he was bound by no tie whatever to remain there.*" He had remained, till a considerable office, reserved a twelvemonth for his acceptance, was given away to another; and till the life of his lady was endangered by her affliction.]

On the 1st Vendemiaire, Sept. 25, a solemn distribution of decorations was made to the Members of the Legion of Honour at Brest. Those who belonged to the land forces received their insignia on the parade, in a square formed by the troops of the garrison, and amidst the din of martial music. On the same day Admiral Gantheaume distributed the decorations on board the Vengeur to the Naval Members of the Legon.

It has been ordered by Buonaparte, that all speeches, addresses, or compliments, addressed to his *Majesty*, or the *Empress*, are previously to be sent to Talleyrand or Duroc, for their approbation and revisal.

The old Calendar is, according to report, to be resumed in France, in January next.

The *Moniteur* has given the official account of the action of Linois with the China Fleet, in a letter from General Decaen, Captain General of the French settlements at the Mauritius. Decaen expresses in strong terms his displeasure and disappointment at the conduct of Linois, who says, in his letter to the General, "I cannot have the pleasure of seeing you *until my ships are under the protection of the batteries!*" —In his account of the engagement, Linois says, after announcing his coming up with the English fleet, "*Although near enough to distinguish the vessels of the fleet*, the Admiral could not discover its real force. Twenty of their ships had the appearance of two-deck vessels. *We thought we discovered a frigate.*"—He attributes his retreat to a change of the wind, which placed him between two fires, in consequence of the manœuvres of the British; on which he observes, "The superiority of their force was evident; and there was no longer time to deliberate upon the part to be taken to avoid the *disastrous consequences of an unequal engagement.* The Admiral, availing himself of the smoke which enveloped him, sheered off, and running to E. N. E. got to a distance from the enemy, who continued to pursue him for three hours, firing several broadsides, but out of cannon-shot.—The Admiral was able to remark during the action, that from six to eight ships of the line fired from their two decks!!!"

It is said, that on the receipt of General Decaen's dispatches, Buonaparte ordered the Minister of Marine to write to have Linois sent home a prisoner—an American ship has been hired to carry out the orders: —That which brought home Decaen's dispatches had on board 100,000 dollars belonging to Linois, which have been *borrowed* by the Imperial Treasury!

A dreadful fire occurred about the middle of last month in the neighbourhood of Luxemburgh, which is attributed to the abundant

abundant sulphureous exhalations occasioned by the late hot weather that has generally prevailed on the Continent.—It consumed a whole village, containing 47 peasants houses, and upwards of 300 persons lost their lives!

The department of Mont Blanc has been laid waste by inceſſant rains for three months, which have entirely ruined the corn and vine harveſts. Houſes have been carried away, and many thouſand head of cattle, with upwards of 200 perſons, have periſhed. Since the falling of the water, immenſe hordes of wolves have been allured by the ſmell of the carcaſes, and have often fallen upon the living inhabitants.—The laſt dilly from Paris, containing eight inſide and ten outſide paſſengers, drawn by eight horſes, was ſurrounded by upwards of fifty of theſe animals, who killed two horſes and one of the poſtillions: the diligences are conſequently obliged to be eſcorted by troops.

On the ſubject of the abolition of marriage ceremonies by the revolutionary fanatics of France, we find the following ſtatement in a late number of the *Journal de Paris*:—Marriages increaſe in proportion as divorces decreaſe; which may convince our ſpeculative philoſophers, that their calculations concerning the happineſs of civil ſociety are as erroneous in this caſe as in many others. Their maxims, converted into laws by the National Convention, the moſt immoral, cruel, and ignorant of all her National Aſſemblies, of permitting full liberty for every one to divorce, even for a momentary diſagreement of temper, have made more proſtitutes and baſtards in France, during the laſt ten years, than the depravity of the ten preceding centuries. Among the wretches periſhing in our ſtreets by want or diſeaſe, of 12, eight are divorced women; and of orphans begging by our doors, crowding our hoſpitals, priſons, or ſcaffolds, 92 of an 100 are children neglected, or by divorced parents.

M. Ramond, who lately made a journey to the ſummit of Mount Perdue, the higheſt of the Pyrenees, and conſiderably higher than Mount Blanc, while on the top of the Peak, and ſcarcely able to ſtruggle againſt the impetuoſity of the wind, obſerved above him an Eagle flying againſt the wind with inconceivable velocity.—In ſpeaking of the South wind, he ſays, "No wind diminiſhes ſo ſpeedily the ſenſible heat as the South, when one is expoſed to its action in the ſuperior regions of the atmoſphere; it derives this property from its dryneſs and rapidity, which promote and haſten the evaporation of which bodies are ſuſceptible,—we were penetrated by it, though the thermometer indicated a very low temperature."

There are about 700 Engliſh priſoners at Verdun; 400 of whom are what the French call hoſtages; the reſt are priſoners of war.

When the Empreſs Joſephine arrived at Cologne on the 12th, and drove by the church of the Apoſtles, its Paſtor, at the head of his Clergy, met her with the honour of incenſe, which ſhe accepted in her carriage.

Buonaparte is ſaid to have declared at Mentz, in the preſence of ſeveral German Princes, that the Swediſh Monarch ſhould not, in twelve months, be a Member of the German Empire.

Several of the German Princes were at Mentz during the ſtay of Buonaparte, and before their departure preſented long memorials to Talleyrand.

On the 12th inſt. Buonaparte returned to St. Cloud.

HOLLAND.

In a letter from the Hague, of the 1ſt inſt. the following are alledged to be the grounds of complaint by the French Government againſt that of Holland, as expreſſive of the neceſſity of a reform:—1. The equivocal orders given to Admiral Hartſink, which prevented his joining Linois in the attempt to intercept the Engliſh China fleet.—2. The rejection, by the Legiſlative Body, of the plan of indemnification for the Prince of Orange.—3. The oppreſſion of the Roman Catholics bordering on Brabant, and the excluſion of them gradually from all ſhare in the government, and from being choſen to lucrative offices.—4. The reluctance manifeſted to take a deciſive and vigorous ſhare in the war."

M Semonville returned to the Hague on the 1ſt inſtant, with the plan of the new Batavian Government, as drawn up by Buonaparte.

M. Schimmelpenninck is to be raiſed to the Preſidency of the Dutch Republick, aſſiſted by 4 Council of five Members.

HANOVER.

The French are buſily employed in ſtrengthening the fortifications of Fort St. George, Nieuburg, and other places in Hanover, which it is ſuppoſed will ſhortly become the theatre of war. Generals Bernadotte and Berthier have left Hanover for Holland on their route for Paris.

The French army in Hanover is to be increaſed to 25,000 men.

Private accounts aſſure us, that the ſufferings of the inhabitants in the Electorate of Hanover are ſtill greater than they have been repreſented, the French being now actively employed in carrying away this year's harveſt, and diſpoſing of it at Hamburgh, Bremen, and even in Holland; ſo that a famine is inevitable, ſhould they not be relieved from other countries.—All the gold and ſilver coin has already been ſent to France; nothing but copper is in circulation: and the people are entirely ruined by the enormous requiſitions and contributions. The French Commiſſaries have ordered

dered military execution every where; and not only the cattle, but the furniture and kitchen utenfils have been seized, and transported in waggons to Holland, to be sold there, as no money is left in Hanover for buyers.—This account is in a great degree confirmed by the Dutch Papers, which state, that Bernadotte had arrested a number of persons in Hanover who refused to pay the requisitions.

ITALY.

Thirty thousand fresh troops are on their march to reinforce the French armies in Italy.

The King of Naples was not only compelled by the French to dismiss Gen. Acton from his Ministry, but to forbid his residence at Court. He now lives retired on his estates in Sicily.

Buonaparte, with a view to conciliate Russia, has offered to the King of Sardinia the State of Sienna, in Italy, and an annual revenue of 500,000 francs, as an indemnity for his losses in Piedmont; but his Majesty, it is added, has rejected the proposition.

The French Emperor, while hearing Mass in his Palace at Cologne, on the 15th ult. received intelligence that the Pope had resolved to come to crown him.—He immediately ordered General Caffarelli to proceed to Rome to escort his Holiness.

Buonaparte has lodged 300,000 francs with Turloni, the banker at Rome, to defray the expences of the journey of the Pope to Paris. His Holiness is to be accompanied by Cardinals Gonsalvi, J. Doria, Dugnani, Fesch, Caffelli, and Oppizoni. Cardinals Antonelli, Braschi, and A. Doria, are entrusted with the Regency during the Pope's absence.

SWITZERLAND.

A Swiss has made considerable progress toward directing the course of balloons while in the air, and of steering as near the wind as the generality of vessels.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

A letter from Bilboa, of the 20th ult. states that the insurgents, who were 4000 strong, had been attacked by the King's troops; and that the latter were defeated, after killing 1100 of the rebels.

The unfortunate inhabitants of Malaga are still exposed to all the horrors with which mankind can be afflicted. A late earthquake has done great damage, and the plague and famine increase daily.

Such is the scarcity of provisions in Spain, that many thousands in the interior have perished through want.

A Merchant arrived from Spain states that the situation of the inhabitants of Malaga is in the highest degree deplorable.—A double cordon of troops is drawn round the city; bread corn was 14 guineas per quarter.—Many of the poorer people tried to escape, and absolutely rushed on the soldiers' bayonets, preferring death in that way to starving, or dying of the plague.

It is asserted, that the Prince Regent of Portugal has been obliged to make retrenchments in all the offices of his Court, as well as in the half pay and other payments of the army, in order to furnish the enormous tribute extorted by Buonaparte.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany not only stood godfather to the son of the wife of Champagny, the French Ambassador, but presented her with a superb watch and chain set with brilliants; a diadem of diamonds is also preparing for her.

The Emperor of Germany, it appears, is not to be crowned in consequence of the assumption of his new title. On St. Leopold's day, his title of Emperor of Austria is to be consecrated with great pomp, and he will be surrounded by his new dignitaries as Emperor of Austria; but no coronation is to take place.

The Courts which hitherto have recognized the Hereditary Emperor of Austria, are, the Court of Prussia, the Papal See, and the Electors of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg.

A Franconian Gazette announces, that the recognition of the Hereditary Emperor of Austria has taken place on the part of Prussia, with *certain secret clauses reciprocally agreed upon.*

An article from Frankfort gives the following sketch of some of the changes said to be determined upon in the German Empire:—The Elector of Hesse is to become the Sovereign, not only of Frankfort, but of the country of Aschaffenburg, for which he is to pay a certain great power (France) twelve millions of florins.—The Arch Chancellor and Elector is to be indemnified for Aschaffenburg, with the city of, and country round, Ratisbon, which will be ceded to him by the Elector of Bavaria, who receives in return the city of Augsburg, and the property of the immediate Nobility of Franconia. For some territory which the King of Prussia gives up to the Arch Chancellor, he will receive the old Imperial city of Nuremberg. The whole Brisgau will be given to the Elector of Baden; and its present Sovereign, Archduke Ferdinand, will be indemnified somewhere else in the German Empire.

PRUSSIA.

In a letter which the Emperor of the French sent to the King of Prussia, the latter is said to have been invited to assume the Imperial title, which he declined.

Count Haugwitz, during his retirement, retains his salary as Prime Minister, of 6000 crowns. His health is in a very precarious state, but his political influence is unimpaired.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

Note presented by M. D'Oubril, Ruſſian Charge d'Affaires, to the Miniſter of Foreign Relations.

Paris, July 21, 1804.

The Underſigned has been ordered to declare, that he cannot prolong his ſtay at Paris, unleſs the following demands are previouſly granted:—

1. That, conformably to the 4th and 5th Articles of the Secret Convention of the 11th of October 1801, the French Government ſhall order its troops to evacuate the Kingdom of Naples; and when that is done, it ſhall engage to reſpect the neutrality of that Kingdom during the preſent and any future war.

2. That, in conformity to the ſecond article of the ſaid Convention, the French Government ſhall promiſe to eſtabliſh immediately ſome principle of concert with his Imperial Majeſty, for regulating the baſis upon which the affairs of Italy ſhall be finally adjuſted.

3. That it ſhall engage, in conformity to the 6th Article of the Convention aforeſaid, and the *promiſes ſo repeatedly given to Ruſſia*, to indemnify, without delay, the King of Sardinia for the loſſes he has ſuſtained. Laſtly,

4. That, in virtue of the obligation of a mutual guarantee and mediation, the French Government ſhall promiſe immediately to evacuate and withdraw its troops from the *North of Germany*, and enter into an engagement to reſpect, in the ſtricteſt manner, the *neutrality of the Germanic Body*.

The Underſigned has to add, that he has received orders from his Government to demand a categorical anſwer to theſe four points, and avails himſelf of this opportunity, &c. (Signed) P. OUBRIL.

A very important negociation is ſaid to be on foot between the King of Sweden and Alexander I.

The number of Ruſſian troops at Corfu on the 15th of Auguſt was 8,600.

SWEDEN.

Note tranſmitted by order of his Swediſh Majeſty to M. Caillard, the French Charge d'Affaires at Stockholm, Sept. 7, 1804.

"His Majeſty the King of Sweden has received a report of the improper, the inſolent, and the ridiculous obſervations which Monſieur Napoleon Buonaparte has allowed to be inſerted in his Moniteur of the 14th of Auguſt, under the article Ratiſbon.

"The tone, the ſtyle, and even the ſubject of this article, are all of ſo extraordinary a nature, that his Majeſty has been yet hardly able to comprehend the object of ſuch an act of political extravagance. If it has been done in the hope of miſleading the publick as to the conduct of his Majeſty, as appears from the uncommon pains that are taken to draw a line of ſeparation between his Majeſty and his ſubjects, let the world underſtand, that any inſtigation to that effect never could have been leſs likely to ſucceed than at this moment, or than it always will, with a people whoſe intereſts are bound up with thoſe of a Sovereign, who has never ſeparated his proſperity from theirs, and who never feels ſo happy as when he contributes to the glory and to the happineſs of his ſubjects.

"As his Majeſty cannot, conſiſtent with his own dignity, or the honour of his crown, permit any official intercourſe after ſuch an inſult, he has ordered me, Sir, to communicate to you, that, from this day, all diplomatic intercourſe of every kind, both private and public, is immediately to ceaſe between the French Legation at Stockholm and his Majeſty's Government.

"As a ſentence in the article above-mentioned ſeems to imply that the French Government is diſpoſed to admit that the continuance of the commercial intercourſe between Sweden and France would be attended with ſome advantages, his Majeſty, on his part, is willing to permit the ſame, from thoſe ſentiments of eſteem which he has always entertained for the French people; ſentiments which he has inherited from his anceſtors, and which owe their origin to far happier times.

(Signed) "T. D. EHRENHEIM."

Hamburgh, Oct. 2. The King of Sweden ſtill remains at Stralſund, and is taking every meaſure to place his German dominions in the beſt ſtate of defence, apprehending an attack on the part of the French. His Majeſty has opened very important negociations with the Court of Berlin, and Baron Von Armfeldt, who is charged with them, delivered a letter in his maſter's own hand-writing to Frederic; he has had three long conferences with the latter, and left Berlin on the 30th ult. with the anſwer. The King of Sweden having announced to his Pruſſian Majeſty that he was aſſembling in Pomerania an army for its protection, the Court of Berlin immediately appriſed the French Ambaſſador of it; adding an aſſurance, that ſhould Sweden harbour any intention to invade Hanover, with the aſſiſtance or by the inſtigation of Ruſſia, he, the King, would ſuffer no paſſage of troops, and exert his whole power to keep up that ſyſtem of neutrality which he had pledged himſelf to Europe invariably to adhere to, under the preſent circumſtances.

Louis XVIII. and the Duc d'Angouleme arrived at Calmar on the 25th ult. The King of Sweden has directed that the Palace of Calmar ſhould be fitted up for the reception of Louis XVIII. and his family; and that he ſhould be attended by the regiment of Calmar.

AME-

AMERICA.

Letters from Baltimore ſtate, that the yellow fever had broken out at Savannah, as well as at Charleſton.

Private letters ſtate, that Spain has refuſed to ratify the Convention for the ceſſion of Louiſiana to the United States: The Cabinet of Madrid ſeems to view the transfer of that colony with a jealous eye. The inhabitants of Louiſiana have ſent a deputation to requeſt that that country may be admitted as an Independant State into the American Union.

Mr. Mugford, of New York, has diſcovered a method of making a rudder with a falſe ſtern-poſt, of materials always ready in a ſhip; which will effectually ſteer the ſhip whenever the rudder ſhall be carried away by ſtreſs of weather.

A Gentleman writes from Virginia on the 20th July, that at that town they had been for 12 days clouded with a dark ſmoke; and that, on the day he wrote, the Clinch Mountain had ſunk for many miles to the depth of 50 feet, after which clouds of ſmoke iſſued therefrom; ſo that the inhabitants, at the diſtance of 20 miles from the place, were not able to diſcover an object at 20 feet diſtance. This, it is ſuppoſed, was occaſioned by the burning of the ſtone coal which is in that mountain.

According to the Salem Gazette, a ſmall Britiſh force took poſſeſſion of the town of Mucca, in Sumatra, on the 14th of April laſt, after a ſhort conteſt.—The force conſiſted of a ſhip of 20 guns, one of 16, one of eight, one of ſix, and one of four, and between three or four hundred Sepoys, after an action of ſix hours, in which the Malays loſt 50 men, and the Engliſh 20.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept 21. At *Gateſhead* a young woman died in conſequence of taking poiſon. She had always declined giving any account of herſelf; but it appears ſhe was ſeduced from her parents, who reſide at Grantham, by a perſon belonging to one of the ſtage coaches travelling South, who kept her at Gateſhead. Coroner's Verdict, *Lunacy*.

Jerſey, Sept. 23. A ſlight ſhock of an earthquake was felt here at four o'clock this afternoon.

Sept. 27. This morning, as W. Aſh, T. Aſh (father and ſon), W. Arnold, and J. Fowler, ſhipwrights, were at work in the magazine of the Bellerophon, lying in dock at *Portſmouth*, a candle (the place being ſecluded from light) communicated itſelf to ſome looſe powder, and they were in an inſtant rendered the moſt ſhocking ſpectacles by the effect of the exploſion.

Oct. 6. A bricklayer and his man were employed, ſome days ago, to repair the villa of Captain Duncan, of Leeſom row, near *Fulham*; and as they proceeded to ſtrip off the old tiles, they found a large ſilver cup, containing 700 guineas, the coinage of George I. a great number of antique rings and valuable trinkets. The honeſt tradeſman and his companion immediately informed their employer.

Oct. 17. This morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, a young lady genteelly dreſſed, threw herſelf into a canal near *Liverpool*, and was unfortunately drowned. The body has not been owned. A handkerchief found upon her had the initials E. J.

A Roman ſepulchre has lately been diſcovered at *Aſhby Puerorum* in Lincolnſhire. It was found by a labourer who was cutting a ditch, and conſiſts of a ſtone cheſt, which lay three feet below the ſurface of the earth. The cheſt is of free-ſtone, of the kind found in abundance on Lincoln Heath. The urn is made of ſtrong glaſs, well manufactured, but of a greeniſh hue. The glaſs is perfect in all reſpects, and the ſurface is as ſmooth as if juſt taken out of the fire. This receptacle of the aſhes was nearly filled with ſmall pieces of bone, many of which, from the effects of ignition, were white through their whole ſubſtance. Among the fragments was diſcovered a ſmall lacrymatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, September 28.

This evening, about half paſt ſeven, a fire broke out in Mrs. Auſtin's houſe, Southampton-ſtreet, Strand; the ſecond floor and attic ſtory were conſumed.

Monday, October 1.

This evening, at eight o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Levi's, pencil-maker, in Oſwell-place, Brick-lane, Whitechapel, occaſioned by a ſnuff of candle falling into ſome cedar chips. The workſhop at the rear of the dwelling-houſe, built of wood, together with a quantity of cedar boards, tools, &c. were conſumed.

Wedneſday, October 3.

This morning, at 3 o'clock, a fire took place in one of the old wooden houſes in Union-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, leading to Palace-yard. The houſe was inhabited by the family of Mrs. Storr, hatter, which conſiſted of herſelf, two ſons, two ſervant girls, and a female lodger named Freeman, near 80 years of age. It originated from a ruſh-light which had fallen againſt the wainſcot in the room of the old woman, and there being no aſſiſtance at hand, the whole houſe was ſpeedily in flames.—The ſons conveyed away their mother, but the unfortunate old woman and the girls were ſurrounded by the devouring element. The woman was burnt to death, and the girls dropped from the attic ſtory to the ſtreet, by which they were much injured. One of them, Anne Tobey, died two days afterwards at the hoſpital. The fire burnt backwards, and conſumed the houſe of Mr.

Mr. Godfree, upholder, in Palace-yard: The Weſtminſter Volunteers attended, and were of great ſervice in preventing depredations.

Monday, October 8.

This afternoon, two young men belonging to the Inflexible, Capt. Bayley, now lying in the Downs, went into a field about a quarter of a mile from Deal, to decide an affair of honour. At the firſt fire one of them was mortally wounded in the head, and died in about half an hour after. The principal has made his eſcape, but the two ſeconds are committed to gaol. The deceaſed's name is —— Sawyer, Captain's Clerk of the Inflexible.

Sunday, October 14.

Anne Barker, 33 years of age and well dreſſed, was found this morning in the New-river, at Iſlington, drowned. The ſurgeon declared that ſhe was paſt recovery.

Tueſday, October 16.

Claudius Stephen Hunter, eſq. was ſworn into office as Alderman of Baſſiſhaw Ward, *vice* Robert Clarke, eſq. reſigned.

Wedneſday, October 17.

An iron pot, containing 600 weight of pitch, boiled over in a pitch furnace, at New Crane, Wapping, and produced an alarming fire. It was ſubdued, after three hours labour, by the firemen and neighbours, by accumulating mud and rubbiſh upon the burning matter, which is conſidered a more effectual mode than by pouring water upon it.

Thurſday, October 18.

This evening, an atrocious robbery was committed on a female, as amiable, as good, and as valuable, as any ſociety can boaſt. At about a quarter paſt ſeven the Rt. Hon. Dowager Lady Dacre was taking her uſual ſolitary walk near her houſe at Lee, between Lewiſham and Eltham, in Kent; when a ruffian came up near the church, preſented a piſtol, and, with horrid imprecations, demanded her watch. She told him, if he would take the piſtol away, ſhe would give it him. As ſoon as he got the watch, he put the piſtol again to her Ladyſhip's breaſt, and demanded her purſe. This ſhe alſo gave: it contained ſix guineas, with which he departed. Ever ſince the death of the late Lord Dacre, his amiable widow has made it an invariable practice to viſit his tomb at a certain hour in the evening. No company, no engagement, no inclemency of weather, neither ſtorms nor hurricanes, have ever prevented her from executing this pious office. It was on one of theſe occaſions, that the ſacrilegious wretch took the opportunity of perpetrating this crime.

Saturday, October 20.

An inqueſt was taken on the body of a labouring man, found dead on Friday in a ſaw-pit at the back of Ruſſel-ſquare. There was no mark of violence about the body, and no perſon had claimed it ſince brought to the workhouſe. Verdict—*Died by the viſitation of God.*

Monday, October 29.

The Corporation of London lately voted their thanks to Lord Nelſon, as Commander of the fleet blockading Toulon; to which his Lordſhip has returned a very polite anſwer, in which he ſays, "I beg to inform your Lordſhip, that the Port of Toulon *has never been blockaded by me*; quite the reverſe; every opportunity has been offered the enemy to put to ſea, for it is there that we hope to realize the hopes and expectations of our country, and I truſt that they will not be diſappointed." Lord Nelſon proceeds to ſay, in his letter to the Lord Mayor—"Your Lordſhip will judge of my feelings upon ſeeing that all the junior flag officers of our fleet, and even ſome of the Captains, have received the thanks of the Corporation of London, whilſt the junior flag officers of the Mediterranean fleet are entirely omitted; yet where the information of the junior flag officers and Captains of other fleets was obtained, the ſame information could have been given of the flag officers of this fleet, and the Captains. It likewiſe appears, my Lord, a moſt extraordinary circumſtance, that Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton ſhould have been, as ſecond in command in the Mediterranean Fleet, *twice* paſſed over by the Corporation of London; once after the Egyptian expedition, when the firſt and third in command were thanked, and now again. Conſciouſneſs of high deſert, inſtead of neglect, made the Rear Admiral reſolve to let the matter reſt, until he could have an opportunity perſonally to call upon the Lord Mayor, to account for ſuch an extraordinary omiſſion; but for this ſecond omiſſion, I owe it to that excellent Officer not to paſs it by. And I do aſſure your Lordſhip, that the conſtant, zealous, and cordial ſupport I have had in my command from both Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, and Rear Admiral Campbell, has been ſuch as calls forth all my thanks and approbation. We have ſhared together the conſtant attention of being more than 14 months at ſea, and are ready to ſhare the dangers and glory of a day of battle; therefore, it is impoſſible that I can ever allow myſelf to be ſeparated in thanks from ſuch ſupporters."

As ſoon as this letter had been publiſhed, Mr. Samuel Dixon wrote to the different papers, ſtating that the Vote of Thanks to Admiral Cornwallis and Thornborough, propoſed by himſelf, was amended by Mr. Alderman Curtis, with a Vote of Thanks to Lord Nelſon. The worthy Alderman, whoſe motives cannot be doubted, did not happen to recollect the names of the officers next in command.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dublin-caſtle, Aug..... RIGHT Hon. John Foſter, Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, bart. chief ſecretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant for the time being, or, in the abſence of the Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary for the time being for the Civil Department of the ſaid Chief Secretary's office, the Right Hon. Lodge Lord Frankfort, the Right Hon. John Loftus Loftus, commonly called Lord Viſcount Loftus, and the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, appointed commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer in Ireland.—The Rt. Hon. John Foſter, appointed chancellor of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

Whitehall, Sept. 1. Gerard Lake, eſq. general and commander of his Majeſty's forces in the Eaſt Indies, created Baron Lake, of Delhi and Laſwary, and of Aſton Clinton, co. Buckingham.—Major-general the Hon. Arthur Welleſley, created a Knight of the Bath.

Whitehall, Sept. 8. Rev. W. Long, LL.B. appointed a prebendary of the Free Chapel of St. George, in the caſtle of Windſor, *vice* Wilſon, dec.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 21. John Leard, eſq. appointed conſul at Raguſa.—Appointment of John Thompſon, eſq. to be conſul for the King of Pruſſia in Scotland, approved by his Majeſty.

Weymouth, Sept. 29. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Suſſex, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

Whitehall, Oct. 2. Robert Peat, D. D. rector of Aſhley cum Silverley, and vicar of Kirtling, co. Cambridge, permitted to accept and wear, in his own country, the enſigns of the order of St. Staniſlaus, conferred upon him Nov. 21, 1790 (by his then deſcription of Robert Peat, eſq.) by Staniſlaus-Auguſtus, late King of Poland.

Whitehall, Oct. 13. Sir Robert Ainſlie, of Great Torrington, co. Lincoln, knt. late his Majeſty's ambaſſador at the Ottoman Porte, created a baronet of the United Kingdom, with remainder to Robert Sharp Ainſlie, of Market Stainton, in the ſaid county of Lincoln, eſq. nephew of the ſaid Sir Robert Ainſlie, and ſon of Gen. George Ainſlie, dec.—William Burroughs, eſq. late advocate-general of Bengal, alſo created a baronet of the United Kingdom.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. Samuel Downes, B. A. appointed ſecond maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Durham, *vice* Manifty, reſigned.

Mr. Richard Laughton, appointed yeoman-bedell of the Univerſity of Cambridge, *vice* his father, dec.

Thomas Bartlett, eſq. of Wareham, Dorſet, appointed deputy-recorder of the town and county of Poole.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. T. Johnes, Aſhelworth V. co. Glouceſter.

Rev. Henry Philpotts, M.A. Kilmerſdon V. co. Somerſet.

Rev. Clement Dumareſq, B.A. rector of St. Clement's, in the iſland of Jerſey, St. Mary's R. in the ſaid iſland, *vice* Valpy, dec.

Rev. Robert Rolfe, B.A. Tourgarton R. Norfolk, *vice* Sibbs, dec.; and Cockley Cley R. in the ſame county.

Rev. John Michell, LL.B. prebendary of Glouceſter, Compton-Dundon V. Somerſet.

Rev. J. Jackman, of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and alternate morning-preacher at Percy chapel, appointed one of the domeſtic chaplains to the Prince of Wales.

Rev. Thomas Wickham, vicar of Kirburton, co York, Beaminſter Secunda prebend, in Saliſbury cathedral, *vice* Gilpin, dec.

Rev. Thomas Bowman, M.A. maſter of Hawkſhead ſchool, Flintham V. co. Nottingham; and Rev. John Popplewell, B.A. Kneeton perpetual curacy; both *vice* Davies, reſigned.

Rev. Philip Bayles, St. Mary at the Wells R. Colcheſter, *vice* Twining, dec.

Rev. Richard Riley, B. D. Marwood R. Devon, *vice* Weſton, dec.

Rev. W. Cockin, Cherrington R. co. Glouceſter, *vice* Lyſons, dec.

Rev. H. S. Trimmer, B. A. Heſton V. co. Middleſex.

Rev. Charles Elliott Walkey, Clyſt St. Laurence R. Devon, *vice* Kitſon, reſigned.

Rev. John Ruſſell, M A. Dittiſham R. Devon, *vice* Rodd, reſigned.

Rev. Anthony-William Glynn, LL.B. Leſneweth R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. Samuel Foley, B.A. Loſtwithiel V. co. Cornwall, *vice* Baron, dec.

Rev. Dr. Cookſon, canon of Windſor, Binfield R. Berks; and Rev. Dr. Ridley, of Whippingham, in the Iſle of Wight, to a prebendal ſtall in Glouceſter cathedral; and Rev. William Long, to a canonry of Windſor; all *vice* Wilſon, dec.

Rev. John Williams, M.A. to a canonry in St. David's cathedral, *vice* Davies, dec.

Rev. John Rawbone, B. D. Hatford R. Berks, *vice* Cooke, dec.

Rev. Bernard Scale, M.A. vicar of Braintree, Willingale Spain R. Eſſex.

Rev. Thomas Methold, rector of Stonham, Suffolk, to a prebendal ſtall in Norwich cathedral, *vice* Potter, dec.

Rev. Robert Moore, ſecond ſon of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to a prebendal ſtall in Canterbury cathedral, *vice* Banſon, dec.

Rev. James Carlos, M.A. Thorpe by Hadiſcoe R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Ewbank, M. A. Elton R. co. Durham, *vice* Rowntree, dec.

Rev. Henry Davies, rector of Faldingſworth, Middle-Razen-Drox V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Dr. Randolph, Wotton at Stone and Aſhton R. Herts, *vice* Graham, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Weſt Wheldale, rector of Chriſt church, Spitalfields, London, Frampton V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Maltyward Simpſon, M. A. Mickfield R. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Mounſey, of Selby, Brayton V. co. York, *vice* Charles Martin.

Dispensations.

REV. Wm. Clifton, rector of Clifton, co. Nottingham, to hold Liffington R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Aſpinſhaw, LL. D. to hold Hinckley V. with Stoke and Dadlington annexed, co. Leiceſter, with St. Peter's R. in Nottingham.

Rev. Edward Dolman Cooper, M. A. to hold the augmented chapelry of Wick, near Perſhore, with Rouſlench R. both co. Worceſter.

Rev. John Webſter Hawkſley, M. A. to hold Knotting with Souldrop R. co. Bedford, with Little Marlow V. Bucks, *vice* Martyn, reſigned.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Oct. Drury-Lane.

2. Deaf and Dumb—The Caravan.
4. Pizarro—The Wedding-Day.
6. The Beaux Stratagem—Richard Cœur [de Lion.
8. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
9. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
11. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
13. The Wonder!—Ditto.
15. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
16. The Wonder!—Ditto.
18. As You Like It—Ditto. [*Who but He?*
20. The Belle's Stratagem—*The Dash! or,*
22. School for Scandal—Fortune's Frolick.
23. The Beaux Stratagem—Richard Cœur
24. As You Like It—Ditto. [de Lion.
25. The Wife of Two Huſbands—The Liar.
27. Provok'd Huſband—Richard Cœur de
29. School for Scandal—The Caravan. [Lion.
30. The Wonder!—Richard Cœur de Lion.
31. The Provok'd Huſband—Cinderella.

Oct. Covent-Garden.

1. The Mountaineers—The Review.
3. The Poor Gentleman—The Eſcapes.
5. The Man of the World—Robin Hood.
8. Pizarro—Lock and Key.
10. The Mountaineers—Love à-la Mode.
11. John Bull—Paul and Virginia. [Day.
12. Every Man in his Humour—Follies of a
15. K. Richard the Third—Raiſing the Wind.
17. Mountaineers—Miſtake upon Miſtake.
18. Suſpicious Huſband—A Tale of Myſtery.
19. Wild Oats—Il Bondocani. [ford Bridge.
20. King Henry the Fourth, Part I.—Har-
22. Hamlet—Netley Abbey. [Lawyer.
23. The Engliſh Fleet in 1342—The Village
24. *The Blind Bargain; or, Hear Him Out*—The
25. Ditto—Valentine and Orſon. [Farmer.
26. Ditto—Il Bondocani.
27. Ditto—The Paragraph.
29. Ditto—Valentine and Orſon.
30. Ditto—Ditto.
31. The Cabinet—The Will for the Deed.

Additions and Corrections.

P. 600. Qu. Was not Mr. Speechley, who died at Newark June 4, author of a "Treatiſe on the Culture of the Vine," 4to. and formerly gardener to the Duke of Portland at Bolſover caſtle?

P. 785. When Mr. Warner was a boy, he took great delight in planting trees. It was, indeed, his *hobby-horſe*; ſo that, whenever he was abſent at dinner-time, his father uſed to ſay, "O never mind him, he is ſomewhere planting trees." He filled almoſt every vacant place by the road ſide, and planted whole acres beſides. Had all the trees which he planted remained to the preſent time, they could not have been worth leſs than 40,000l. His neighbours began their depredations upon the branches in the night; but, finding him ſo eaſy with them, they grew exceedingly bold, and, not contented with the branches, they began to murder the young trees, by cutting them down within about a foot of the ground. In the year 1795 they made moſt dreadful havock; having no reſtraint laid upon them, they laid the vicinity of Walſingham waſte, ſo that it looked much like the ſeat of war. The ſtumps of trees which were newly cut down appeared, at a diſtance, to the traveller, like flocks of ſheep. Mr. W's extreme lenity is likely to prove injurious to the poor in his neighbourhood. Having been accuſtomed ſo long to plunder, they probably will not ſoon leave it off; perhaps not till ſome of them are made to ſuffer the penalty of the law. His hour for retiring to reſt was eleven in the forenoon; he generally lay till four or five in the afternoon, and received company about eleven at night.

P. 792. Mr. Potter has left a manuſcript work, conſiſting of biographical notices of Norfolk Literati, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the preſent day.

P. 795. Mr. Way was born of very humble parents, at the town of Bridport, in Dorſetſhire; and his education, which was at a little day-ſchool at that place, was more ſuited to the condition of his parents than the part he was deſtined to ſuſtain in future life. His firſt introduction to ſociety in London was under the patronage of the celebrated Mr. Murray, afterwards Earl of Mansfield. It will be recollected that, when this illuſtrious character was elevated to the ſituation of chief juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Way held the humble poſt of crier of the court. In the year 1764, he married Miſs Poole, a very amiable and accompliſhed woman, the daughter of an attorney at Kenſington. Before his promotion, under the auſpices of his illuſtrious patron, Lord Mansfield, to the ſituation of chief clerk to the Court of King's Bench, he had projected a commercial engagement in the coal trade. His talents, however, were but little ſuited to the buſy ſcenes of life, and were more beneficially

neficially directed to the department his patron provided for him. His only project of ambition in public life was to become the representative in parliament of the borough of which he was a native. On this subject he consulted a gentleman from whom we are favoured with these particulars; and, we are told, he abandoned the experiment from a conviction that the pecuniary sacrifice would overbalance the gratification. He had been a valetudinarian during the greatest part of his life; and, finding the climate of this country too severe for him, he took up his residence for two winters at Nice. His death was occasioned by the united attacks of the gout-fever, and water in his chest. The property he has left is little short of 200,000*l.* A singular circumstance in the disposition of this property was a legacy of 50,000*l.* to a gentleman of the same name, but who is no relation, and who resides at Denham, near Uxbridge. With the view to some apology for this appropriation of so large a sum, he had long endeavoured to discover some evidence of consanguinity; but his enquiries were wholly unsuccessful. To his widow, after a union of 40 years, he has left only 1500*l.* *per annum*. Mr. Way's religious habits were powerfully influenced by Methodism. In the winter season, when he resided at his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, he was punctual in his attendance at the chapel of the Lock-hospital. In what manner he has disposed of the remainder of his property we are not informed.

P. 850, b. l. 44, for *printed*, r. *preached*.

P. 851, l. 27, for *the sea*, r. *them*; l. 34, for *successively*, r *surely*.

P. 879, b. l. 43. Before "Bloomsbury," insert "St. Giles's and St. George's;" Capt. Legh not belonging to the E. I. C. A. commonly called *The Bloomsbury*.

P. 885. Mr. Wilson was not of Christ's college, Cambridge, but of Pembroke hall, whither he had the honour of carrying Mr. Pitt. His canonry of Windsor was not succeeded to by Dr. Cookson, who was himself a canon there long before, but by Mr. Long, brother of the Right Hon. Charles Long. Dr. Cookson succeeded to the living of Binfield.

P. 886. Tho. Percival, M.D. F.R.A.SS. member of the Medical Societies at London and Edinburgh, &c. was a physician "whose judgment and industry have materially benefited medicine and philosophy. His first publication was, "Dissertatio inauguralis de frigore, Lugd. B. 1765," 8vo. "Essays medical and experimental, London, 1767, 1772, 1773," 8vo. "Philosophical, medical, and experimental Essays. 1776," 8vo. All these; and some detached pieces inserted in Transactions of learned Societies, or in periodical journals, have been since reprinted in two octavo volumes. Several of the tracts contained in the foregoing volumes were published separately in the Philosophical Transactions, and of the Philosophical and Literary Society at Manchester, and other collections. "Observations and Experiments on the Poison of Lead, 1774." "A Father's Instructions, consisting of Tales, Fables, and Reflections, designed to promote the Love of Virtue, a Taste for Knowledge, and an early Acquaintance with the Works of Nature, 1775, 1778," 8vo, fourth edition. Two years after he added another volume, completing the work, which is executed in a manner most excellently adapted to its object. "On the Use of Flowers of Zinc in epileptic Cases" (Medical Commentaries, vol. II.) "Miscellaneous practical Observations" (ibid. V.) "Account of the Earthquake at Manchester" (ibid.) "The Disadvantages of early Inoculation." "Experiments and Observations on Water." "Moral and literary Dissertations, 1784," 8vo. "On the Roman Colonies and Stations in Cheshire and Lancashire" (Phil. Trans. XLVII. 216). "Account of a double Child" (ibid. 360). "Experiments on the Peruvian Bark" (ibid. LVII. 221). "Experiments and Observations on the Waters of Buxton and Manchester" (ibid. LXII. 455). "On the Population of Manchester and other adjacent Places" (ibid. LXIV. 54, LXV. 322, and Supplement, LXVI. 160). "New and cheap Way of preparing Potash" (ibid. LXX. 545). [Two copies of the memoirs of Dr. Percival, sent us from Dublin, are received.]

P. 888. Mrs. Aufrere had not near so much to leave as the *supposer* has so bountifully bequeathed her, because the Chelsea estate and pictures, and the principal part of the personal property, were disposed of after her death by the will of her husband. But, in fact, she left no will at all; and her reason was (the writer of this article *supposes*), because the distribution which the law would make of her property was exactly that which she herself desired, viz. amongst the children of her only child, the deceased wife of Lord Yarborough. Mrs. A. was sister of Mrs. Banks, mother of Sir Joseph, who died about ten days before her.

P. 889. Mr. Tindal did not succeed Mr. Grote, who never was chaplain to the Tower, but exchanged his living in Norfolk for the chaplainship of the Tower, then held by Mr. Cooper, about five or six years ago, and was accepted by Marquis Cornwallis.

Births.

LATELY, in Molesworth-street, Dublin, the wife of Philip P. Delpard, esq. a daughter.—In Gardiner's-place, the lady of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Creighton, a son.—On Stephen's-green, the wife of Edward Stanley, esq. a daughter.

At

At Maryfield, near Limerick, the lady of the Hon. George Maſſy, a daughter.

Mrs. James, of Magherafelt, in the North of Ireland, two ſons and a daughter.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Betty, of Hopton-Wafer (mother of the celebrated young Roſcius), a daughter.

Lady Emily Wellesley, of New Burlington-ſtreet, a ſon.

At Frome, Somerſet, the wife of Capt. O'Connor, R. N. a daughter.

At his ſeat at Hemſted, the wife of Thomas-Law Hodges, eſq. a daughter.

At Liverpool, the wife of Lieut.-colonel Grimſhaw, of the Preſton Volunteers, a ſon.

At Lidney-park, co. Glouceſter, the Hon. Mrs. Bathurſt, a ſon.

At Leighton-houſe, near Winchester, the wife of T. H. Hele Phipps, eſq. two ſons.

In Charlotte ſtreet, Portland-place, the wife of D. Sutherland, eſq. a ſon.

Sept. 16. Lady Grant, of Monymuſk, in Scotland, a daughter.

17. In Merrion-ſquare, Dublin, the wife of Major Orrſby, a daughter.

22 In Hant-place, the wife of Admiral Campbell, of the Portugueſe Navy, a dau.

27 At Kirkbolton caſtle, the Ducheſs of Mancheſter, a daughter.

28. At Bough on-place, the lady of Lord Southampton, a ſon and heir.

29 The wife of the Rev. Dr. Hoſkyns, of Appleton, Berks, a daughter.

At Lythwood-hall, Shrewſbury, the wife of James Beck, eſq. a daughter.

Oct. .... At Enfield, Middleſex, the wife of John Holt White, eſq. a daughter.—Alſo, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Freeman, ſchoolmaſter, a daughter.

Oct. 2. In Charles ſtreet, Berkeley-ſqua. Lady Margaret Walpole, a daughter.

Mrs. Gordon, of Dulwich-hill, Surr. a dau.

3. The lady of Sir Thomas Pilkington, bart. of Chevet, near Wakefield, a daugh.

5. In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the Counteſs of Albemarle, a ſon.

6. At Lord Ankerville's, in St. Andrew's-ſqua. Edinb. the wife of David Ruſs, eſq. a ſon.

7. The wife of Capt. Paterſon, R. N. a dau.

8. At Ards, co. Donegal, the ſeat of Alex. Stewart, eſq Lady Mary Stewart, a daugh.

10 At Tunbridge caſtle, Kent, the wife of W. F. Woodgate, eſq. a ſon.

11. At Kenward, Kent, the Hon. Lady Shaw, a ſon.

At Ochtertyre, in Scotland, Lady Mary Murray, a ſon.

13. At the Temple, Rothley, co. Leiceſter, the wife of Tho. Babington, eſq a dau.

14 At Dingwal, Scotland, Mrs Hay, a dau.

15 At Powerſcourt-houſe, Dublin, the Viſcounteſs Powerſcourt, a daughter.

At Quenby-hall, co. Leiceſter, the ſeat of William Latham, eſq. the wife of Aſhby Latham, eſq a ſon.

16 At Bromley, Middleſex, the wife of John Milward, eſq. a ſon.

At Stout's-hill, co. Glouceſter, the wife of Thomas-John-Lloyd Baker, eſq. a ſon.

19. At Hay-hill, co. Glouceſter, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Apperley, a daughter.

Marriages.

Sept. 27. AT Edgeware, Robert Webber, eſq. of Bryanſtone-ſtreet, to Miſs Reed, of Portman-ſquare.

28. Matthew Towgood, of New Barns, near St. Alban's, to Miſs Gibſon. His former wife died Dec. 12, 1803.

29. At Downton, Sir Edward Smith, bart. of Newland-park, co. York, to Miſs Suſan Dawkins, youngeſt daughter of Henry D. eiq. of Standlynch, Wilts.

Oct. .... Rev. Dr. Pett, archdeacon of Oxford, to Miſs Andrews, of Butler's Marſton, co. Warwick.

At Bath, James M'Farlan, M. D. to Miſs Simſon.

The Earl of Clonmell, to Lady C. Greville, daughter of the Earl of Warwick.

At Gretna-green, Mr. Curwen, ſon of John-Chriſtian C. eiq M. P. for Carliſle, to Miſs Jane Stanley, his couſin.

Oct. 1. Capt. A. W. Schomberg, R. N. ſecond ſon of the late Sir Alexander S. to Anne, youngeſt daughter of Rear-admiral Smith, of Pooleton, in Cheſhire.

2. Mr. J. Williams, printer, to Miſs Bond, daugh. of Nath. B. eſq. of Bow-ſtreet.

At Kenſington, Charles Thompſon, eſq. to Anne, 2d daugh. of Fred. Thomſon, eſq.

3. By ſpecial licence, Brigadier-general the Hon. Wm. Lumley, to Miſs Mary Sunderland, dau. of Tho. S. eſq. of Ulverſton.

At Chelſea church, by the Rev. Weeden Butler, ſen. Mr. Charles-William Butler, an officer in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Frances-Juliet Neil, of Cheyne-walk.

4. Lieut.-col. Mackinnon, of the Coldſtream regiment of Guards, to the youngeſt daughter of the late Sir John Call, bart.

8. Wm. Lloyd, eſq. of Aſton, co. Salop, to the eldeſt daughter of Capt. Eliab Harvey, R. N. and M.P. for the co. of Eſſex.

9. G. L. Dale, eſq. of Heaton-Norris, to Miſs Moſs, dau. of T. M. eſq. of Liverpool.

10. Mr. Wm. Gibbon, organiſt, of Sevenoaks, Kent, to Miſs Hutchins.

11. At Lamberhurſt, the Rev. Frederick Sibſart, to the only daughter of Edward Huffey, eſq. of Scotney, Kent.

Rev. P. H. Raymond, of Sickeleſmere Mount, Norfolk, to Miſs Edwards, daugh. of J. B. E. eſq. of Bradfield-lodge, Suffolk.

13. Francis Wheeler Hood, eſq. nephew to Lord H. to Miſs Caroline Hamond, dau. of Sir Andrew Snape H. bart.

15. Edward Jerningham, eſq. ſon of Sir Wm. J. bart. to Miſs Middleton, daughter of Nathaniel M. eſq. of Town-hill, Hants.

17. At Kenſington, P. H. Savage, eſq. of the firſt regiment of Life-guards, to Miſs Stone, daughter of the Rev. Francis S. of Michael's-place, Brompton.

18. Thomas

18. Thomas Denman, eſq of Lincoln's-inn, to the eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Richard Vevers, of Saxby, co. Leiceſter.

20. At Little Oakley, near Harwich, John Myers, eſq. barriſter, to Miſs Bridge, dau. of Cyprian B. eſq. of Dover-court, Eſſex.

22. At Liverpool, Thomas-John Parke, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Thomas P. eſq. of Highfield-houſe, co. Lancaſter, to Miſs Colquitt, daugh. of John C. eſq. of Mount Pleaſant.

23. Mr James Steuart, proprietor of the St. James's hotel in Jermyn-ſtreet, to Miſs Naith, niece of Mr. Hatchett, of Piccadilly.

25. Mr. Peter Smyth, of Cheſſea, to Anne, only daughter of Mr. Kue, of Burton, co. Lincoln.

Deaths.

Feb. IN India, Wm. Richardſon, eſq. of ... the Bombay eſtabliſhment, eldeſt ſon of Wm. R. eſq. accomptant-general to the Eaſt India Company.

March .... At Reculver, co. Kent, the Rev. Richard Morgan, vicar of that place, with Heath annexed, to which he was preſented by the archbiſhop 1782; and for ſeveral years a chaplain of the Royal Navy.

March 24. On-board his Majeſty's ſhip Wolverine, in his 23d year, Mr. Joſeph Wood, midſhipman, ſon of the late Mr. Wood, of Shrewſbury, printer and proprietor of the Shrewſbury Chronicle. Animated with an enthuſiaſtic deſire for naval glory, he entered as a midſhipman, in 1798, on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Crefcent, Capt. Lobb, with whom he ſerved on the Jamaica ſtation three years, when he was diſcharged on-board the De Ruyter, Capt. Ballard, and ſerved with him at Curaçoa until the peace, when that veſſel was ordered home. After encountering a ſevere gale of wind, the De Ruyter was found unfit to continue her voyage, and with great difficulty, and the loſs of every thing that could be thrown overboard, was carried into St. John's, Antigua, from whence Capt. Ballard and his officers came home in the Ruby ſloop. Mr. Wood was recommended by Capt. Ballard to his relation, Capt. Gordon, of the Wolverine, with whom he ſailed in March laſt to convey a fleet to Newfoundland. On the 24th of that month, in lat. 48° N. long. 21° 25' W. they fell-in with the Blonde and another French privateer, and, notwithſtanding a great diſparity of force, commenced an action in the true ſpirit of Britons, which was continued three quarters of an hour, when Capt. Gordon, finding it impoſſible to keep the veſſel above water, was compelled to ſtrike, having loſt ten lives in the engagement, among whom was Mr. Wood. His death was firſt announced in a letter from Capt. Gordon to his mother, in which he deſired Capt. Ballard to inform Mrs. Wood, "that her good ſon fell by a cannon ſhot fighting aſide of his captain on the day the Wolverine was taken by two French frigates;" and that, "if any thing could conſole her for his loſs, it muſt be the gallant manner in which he ſupported his captain and his country."

April ... At Madras, Miſs Anne-Elizabeth Stuart, daughter to Gen. Jas. S. commander in chief of the ſettlement.

In Ireland, Clement Taylor, eſq. formerly a conſiderable paper-maker in the neighbourhood of Maidſtone, in Kent, of which borough he was repreſentative in two parliaments.

In the neighbourhood of London, ſuddenly, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mr. William Jeudwine, lately an apothecary at Hollingbourn, co. Kent.

28. In Old-ſtreet, London, Mr. John Taylor, late maſter of the Fountain inn at Canterbury.

May 12. At his houſe in St. Benedict's-ſtr. Norwich, the Rev. John Bruckner, who was born in the ſmall iſland of Cadſand, near the Belgic frontier, on the laſt day of the year 1726, N.S.; for the reformed Calendar was then already received in Flanders. He was educated with a view to the theological profeſſion, chiefly at the univerſity of Franeker, whence he paſſed to Leyden. There he obtained a paſtorſhip, and profited by the ſociety of Hemſterhuis, of Valkenäer, and eſpecially of the elder Schultens. His literary acquirements were eminent: he read the Hebrew and the Greek; he compoſed correctly; and has preached with applauſe in four languages, Latin, Dutch, French, and Engliſh. In 1752, from commercial motives, went into Holland Mr. Columbine, of a French refugee family, which had contributed to found, and habitually attended, the Walloon church at Norwich. By that congregation he was intruſted to ſeek out a fit ſucceſſor to their late paſtor, Mr. Valloton, and applied, after due enquiry, to Mr. Bruckner; who accepted the invitation, and early in 1753 ſettled as French preacher at Norwich, where he officiated during 51 years with undiminiſhed approbation: the Liturgy employed was of the comprehenſive, not of the dogmatic kind. About the year 1766, Mr. Bruckner ſucceeded alſo to Dr. Van Sam, as miniſter of the Dutch church, of which the duties gradually became rather nominal than real, in proportion as the Dutch families died off, and as the cultivation of their language was neglected by the trading world for the French. The French tongue Mr. Bruckner was aſſiduous to diffuſe, and gave public and private leſſons of it for many years. His income was now convenient and progreſſive. He kept a horſe and a pointer; for he took great pleaſure in ſhooting. He drew occaſionally; and has left a good portrait of his favourite dog. He cultivated muſick, and practiſed for his own amuſement much on the

the organ. In 1767 was printed at Leyden his "Théorie du Syſtême animal," which may probably have furniſhed to a late writer on population the germ, the baſis, the leading poſitions, of an Eſſay deſervedly celebrated. At leaſt, in the 7th and 10th chapters of the Second Part, there is much anticipation of the ſentiments lately evolved and corroborated in the writings of Mr. Malthus. This work was well tranſlated into Engliſh, under the title of "A philoſophical Survey of the animal Creation," 1768. Mr. Bruckner was married, in 1782, to the intelligent Miſs Cooper, of Guiſt, formerly his pupil. In 1790, he publiſhed, under the name Caſſander, from his birth-place, thoſe "Criticiſms on the Diverſions of Purley," which attracted ſome hoſtile ſtrokes from Mr. Horne Tooke in his ſubſequent quarto edition. This pamphlet diſplays a profound and extenſive knowledge of the various Gothic dialects, and ſtates (p. 16), that the ſame theory of prepoſitions and conjunctions, ſo convincingly applied in the *Epea pteroenta* to the Northern languages, has alſo been taught, concerning the Hebrew and other dead languages, by Schultens. Mr. Wakefield's pamphlet againſt ſocial worſhip drew from Mr. Bruckner, in 1792, a learned reply, abounding with ſound argument and pleaſant ſarcaſm; and he ſhewed himſelf one of Mr W.'s moſt able antagoniſts on the ſubject. In the Preface to theſe "Thoughts on Public Worſhip" hopes are given of a continuation ſtill conſiderated by the friends of religion. An admirable likeneſs of the author, painted by Opie, appeared in the London exhibition of 1803. Mr. Bruckner began a didactic poem in French verſe, which had for its object to popularize in another form the principles laid down in his Theory of the animal Syſtem. The employment of riming was welcome to his leiſure. Some cantos were given by him to the compoſitor, and the whole extant poem will yet be printed off for diſtribution among the friends of the author. A gradual failure, rather of ſpirits than of health, ſeems often to have ſuſpended or delayed the enterprize; to have brought on a reſtleſs and faſtidious vigilance; and to have prepared the termination of his life. He was buried, according to his own deſire, at Guiſt, near the kindred of his reſpected widow. His ſociety was courted to the laſt, as his converſation was always diſtinguiſhed for good ſenſe, for argument, and for humour. He was beloved for his attention and affability; eſteemed for his probity and prudence, and admired for his underſtanding and learning.

June... At Margate, advanced in years, John Anderſon, M.D. fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, formerly of Kingſton in Surrey, but for ſeveral years paſt phyſician to the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate. He was author of an inaugural diſſertation "De Scorbuto," printed at Edinburgh, in 1772, and of "Medical Remarks on natural, ſpontaneous, and artificial Evacuation, London, 1787," 8vo, ſecond edit. 1788.

18. In the Weſt Indies, Mr. John Page, a midſhipman of the Fortunée frigate, and eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas P. of the Royal Engineers. He was much beloved by his officers and ſhip's company.

28. At Antigua, after three days illneſs of the yellow fever, Lieut. George Mellis, of the 70th foot.

30. At Canterbury, in his 90th year, Mr. Peter De Laſaux, formerly a conſiderable ſilk-weaver of that city, and father of the late Peter De Laſaux, regiſtrar of the dioceſe of Canterbury, and editor of a parochial map of that dioceſe, publiſhed 1782.

July.... At Surinam, of the yellow fever, Mrs. Loſtie, wife of Capt. L. of the 16th foot; alſo, their infant daughter.

28. At Turin, in his 79th year, Charles Allioni, M.D. the late diſtinguiſhed profeſſor of botany in that city, and author of the "Flora Pedemontana," a ſplendid work of 3 volumes in folio, with engravings.

Aug. 7. At Montego bay, Jamaica, John Hamilton Dalrymple, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms there, and ſon of the late Hugh D. eſq. of Nunraw.

11. At Bredgar, co. Kent, aged 66, Mr. Richard Murton, ſen. formerly of Wingham, in the ſame county, farmer.

23. Mr. Fra. Raper, landlord of the Guy Earl of Warwick public-houſe in Gray's Inn-lane; who had kept a cheeſemonger's ſhop in Brook's market, which he left on the 18th, and entered into the public line, giving 450l. for the good-will of the Guy Earl of Warwick, in Gray's Inn-lane; but it is ſuppoſed that he repented his bargain, as he was obſerved by ſeveral of his neighbours to be in a deſponding ſtate, and ſhewed ſeveral ſymptoms of derangement. In the evening of this day, about eight o'clock, as he ſtood before the glaſs, as if going to ſhave himſelf, with no perſon in the room except himſelf and Mrs. R. he pulled the razor acroſs his throat, and the blood ſpouted out againſt the wall. Mrs. R. cried out "Murder!" and ran down ſtairs. Some perſons went up; when Mr. Smith, a ſurgeon, was ſent for, who arrived in a few minutes, and was the firſt witneſs called before the Coroner. Mr. S. depoſed, that he found him in a moſt alarming ſtate, being on the floor, which was covered with blood, and a razor by his ſide, covered with clotted blood; he breathed at the time; but his throat was ſo dreadfully cut that it was beyond the power of art to render him any ſervice. The windpipe, gullet, and the arteries on each ſide were completely ſevered, not leaving the ſmalleſt proſpect of recovery; he lived about 15 or 20 minutes, but bled to death.

Not

Not knowing the deceaſed previouſly, he could ſay nothing as to his ſtate of mind. Several neighbours appeared to teſtify his wildneſs of look and manner, which left the Jury no doubt in their minds as to his inſanity. Delicacy prevented their calling the deceaſed's wife, to ſtate the circumſtances. After a ſhort conſultation they returned the following verdict: "Not being in a ſound ſtate of mind, in a fit of inſanity he cut his throat."

28. At Dover, in America, aged 120, a black man, named Pompey.

Capt. Saville, R. N. agent for priſoners at Jamaica.

Sept. . . . At Clifton, Mr. George Foreman, formerly of the Lower Aſſembly-rooms at the Hot wells.

At Saliſbury, the Rev. John Adams.

The only ſon of Burrell Neale, eſq. of Bath.

At Marſh farm, near Topſham, Devon, aged only 26, Capt. Lorenzo Moor, of the 4th Weſt India Regiment.

At Wallingford, on her way to Cheltenham, Mrs. Deane, relict of the late Rev. Wm. D. of Bunham lodge, Berks.

Mrs. Callow, wife of Lieut.-col. C. lieutenant-governor of Quebec.

Very ſuddenly, Mr. William Tutbury, beaſt-jobber, of Bingham.

At Caiſtor, co. Lincoln, in her 17th year, Miſs Jane Booth, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. John B. of Pentonville.

In Liverpool, Miſs Jane Harvey, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Thomas H. of Underbarrow, near Kendal.

After a very ſevere illneſs, aged 52, the wife of F. D. Aſtley, eſq. of Everleigh, daughter and coheireſs, with the preſent Lady Lethbridge, of Sandhill, in Devonſhire, of the late Benjamin Buckler, eſq. of Boreham, near Warminſter.

At Norton St. Philip's, in his 95th year, Thomas Collins, eſq.

At Hexham, Chriſtopher Macklin, eſq.

At Alford, Charles Goodwin, gent.

At Bottesford, near Belvoir caſtle, Thomas Norris, gent. many years ſteward to the late Duke of Rutland.

Sept. 1. By a fall from the roof of the premiſſes, his head coming in contact with a copper boiler, which ſplit it in two, Mr. George Williams, 20 years foreman to Mr. Goſſet, ſugar-boiler, in Wentworth-ſtreet, Spital-fields. His wife, half an hour after the accident, was delivered of twins.

At his lodgings in Manſfield-place, Kentiſh-town, in his 67th year, Richard Heighway, eſq. of Brachewode-green, near King's Walden, Hertfordſhire, ſenior attorney of the Marſhalſea court, and formerly an officer in his Majeſty's ſecond troop of horſe-guards. Mr. H. was deſcended from a very reſpectable family long reſident at Pontesford, in Shropſhire. In 1763, he married Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter of Sir Philip Hall, knt. late an eminent diſtiller in Whitechapel, with whom he had a conſiderable fortune. He has left two ſons; Richard, the elder, rector of Marlborough, Wilts, and Samuel, ſerving in the royal navy. Mrs. H. has been dead ſome years. His remains were depoſited in St. Pancras church yard, amidſt a valuable circle of friends and relations.

2. Suddenly, at Uppingham, Rutland, much lamented, Mr. Joſeph Furniſs, watch-maker and muſician.

After a long illneſs, Miſs Mary Barker, of Wiſbech.

3. At Mr. Gray's, at Billingborough, where he had been for the recovery of his health, Mr. Patterſon, ſon of the Rev. Jn. P. late of Rippondon, co York.

At Orleans, the Rev. John Dring, M.A. chaplain to the Biſhop of Chicheſter, and vicar of Heathfield, Suſſex.

Found dead in his bed, at Enniſkillen, in his 31ſt year, the Hon and Rev. W. Montgomery Cole, third ſon of the late Earl of Enniſkillen, and brother to the preſent Earl; a young gentleman of the moſt amiable qualities. He had been recently appointed by his Excellency Earl Hardwicke, the congenial patron of talents and virtue, to the deanry of Waterford, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Butſon.

4. At Hull, aged 56, Mrs. Terry, wife of Mr. John T.

5. Aged 60, very ſuddenly, Mrs. Jones, of Hull.

6. Joſeph Capper, eſq. many years an inmate at the Horns, Kennington. This gentleman was, perhaps, the moſt eccentric character living ſince the celebrated Elwes. He was born in Cheſhire, of humble parents; his family being numerous, he came to London at an early age (as he uſed to ſay) to ſhift for himſelf, and was bound apprentice to a grocer. Mr. C. ſoon manifeſted great quickneſs and induſtry, and proved a moſt valuable ſervant to his maſter. It was one of the chief boaſts of his life, that he had gained the confidence of his employer, and never betrayed it. Being of an enterpriſing ſpirit, Mr. Capper commenced buſineſs as ſoon as he was out of his apprenticeſhip, in the neighbourhood of Roſemary-line. His old maſter was his only friend, and recommended him ſo ſtrongly to the dealers in his line, that credit to a very large amount was given him. In proportion as he became ſucceſsful, he embarked in various ſpeculations, but in none was ſo fortunate as in the funds. He at length amaſſed a ſum ſufficient to enable him to decline all buſineſs. Mr. C. having now loſt his old maſter, was reſolved to lead a ſedentary life. This beſt ſuited his diſpoſition; for, although he poſſeſſed many amiable qualities, yet he was the moſt tyrannical and overbearing man living, and never ſeemed ſo happy as when placed by the ſide of a chuſe companion.

For

For ſeveral days he walked about the vicinity of London, ſearching for lodgings, without being able to pleaſe himſelf. Being one day much fatigued, he called at the Horns, at Kennington, took a chop, and ſpent the day, and aſked for a bed in his uſual blunt manner; when he was anſwered in the ſame churliſh ſtyle by the landlord, that he could not have one. Mr. C. was reſolved to ſtop, if he could, all his life, to plague the growling fellow, and refuſed to retire. After ſome altercation, however, he was accommodated with a bed, and never ſlept out of it for twenty-five years. During that time he made no agreement for lodging or eating, but wiſhed to be conſidered a cuſtomer only for the day. For many years he talked about quitting his reſidence the next day. His manner of living was ſo methodical that he would not drink his tea out of any other than a certain favourite cup. He was equally particular with reſpect to his knives and forks, plates, &c. In winter and ſummer he roſe at the ſame hour, and when the mornings were dark, he was ſo accuſtomed to the houſe, that he walked about the apartments without the aſſiſtance of any light. At breakfaſt he arranged, in a peculiar way, the paraphernalia of the tea-table, but firſt of all he would read the newſpapers. At dinner he alſo obſerved a general rule, and invariably drank his pint of wine. His ſupper was uniformly a gill of rum, with ſugar, lemon-peel, and porter, mixed together; the latter he ſaved from the pint he had at dinner. From this œconomical plan he never deviated. His bill, for a fortnight, amounted regularly to 4l. 18s. He called himſelf the champion of government, and his greateſt glory was certainly his country and king. He joined in all ſubſcriptions which tended to the aid of government. He was extremely choleric, and nothing raiſed his anger ſo ſoon as declaiming againſt the Britiſh Conſtitution. In the parlour, he kept his favourite chair, and there he would often amuſe himſelf with ſatirizing the cuſtomers, or the landlord, if he could make his jokes tell better. It was his maxim, never to join in general converſation, but to interrupt it whenever he could ſay any thing ill-natured. Mr. C.'s conduct to his relations was exceedingly capricious; he never would ſee any of them. As they were chiefly in indigent circumſtances, he had frequent applications from them to borrow money. "Are they induſtrious?" he would enquire; when being anſwered in the affirmative, he would add, "Tell them I have been deceived already, and never will advance a ſixpence by way of loan; but I will give them the ſum they want; and if ever I hear that they make known the circumſtance, I will cut them off with a ſhilling." Soon after Mr. Townſend became landlord of the Horns, he had an opportunity of making a few good ready-money purchaſes, and applied to the old man for a temporary loan:—"I wiſh (ſaid he) to ſerve you, Townſend; you ſeem an induſtrious fellow; but how is it to be done, Mr. Townſend? I have ſworn never to lend, I muſt therefore give it thee;" which he accordingly did the following day. Mr. Townſend proved grateful for this mark of liberality, and never ceaſed to adminiſter to him every comfort the houſe would afford; and, what was perhaps more gratifying to the old man, he indulged him in his eccentricities. Mr. C. was elected a ſteward of the parlour fire; and if any perſons were daring enough to put a poker in it without his permiſſion, they ſtood a fair chance of feeling the weight of his cane. In ſummer-time a favourite diverſion of his was killing flies in the parlour with his cane; but, as he was ſenſible of the ill opinion this would produce among the by-ſtanders, he would with great ingenuity introduce a ſtory about the raſcality of all Frenchmen, "whom," ſays he, "I hate and deteſt, and would knock down juſt the ſame as theſe flies." This was the ſignal for attack, and preſently the killed and wounded were ſcattered about in all quarters of the room. This truly eccentric character lived to the age of 77, in excellent health; and it was not until the morning of the 4th that a viſible alteration was perceived in him. Having riſen at an earlier period than uſual, he was obſerved to walk about the houſe, extremely agitated and convulſed. Mr. T. preſſed him to ſuffer medical aſſiſtance to be ſent for; to which Mr. C. then, and at all times, had a great averſion. He aſked for a pen and ink, evinced great anxiety to write, but could not. Mr. T. apprehending his diſſolution nigh, endeavoured, but in vain, to get permiſſion to ſend for Mr. C.'s relations, and tried to obtain their addreſs for that purpoſe. He refuſed, ſaying that he ſhould be better. On the ſecond day, ſeeing no hopes of recovery, Mr. T. called in four reſpectable gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and had ſeals put upon all Mr. C.'s property. One of the four gentlemen recollected the addreſs of Mr. C.'s two nephews, of the name of Dutton, who were immediately ſent for. They reſided in the neighbourhood of Roſemary lane. As ſoon as the old gentleman's diſſolution had taken place, his deſks, trunks, and boxes, were opened by the Meſſrs. Duttons and their lawyer; when they found 100l. in bank notes, a few guineas, a great many government ſecurities, and a will; which the parties preſent proceeded to read. It was curiouſly worded, and made on the back of a ſheet of bankers' checks. It was dated five years back; and the bulk of his property (which was then upwards of 30,000l.) he left equally among his poor relations.

relations. The two nephews were nominated executors, and were bequeathed between them 8,000l. in the 3 per cents. What has become of all the property which has been accumulating since the will was made does not appear. From Mr. C.'s declaration in his life-time, there was reason to suppose he had made another will, as the one found did not appear to be witnessed. Mr. C.'s remains were interred on the 13th in a vault in Aldgate church; and on the 14th the remainder of his papers were examined at Mr. T.'s by Messrs. Duttons, his nephews, in the presence of those gentlemen who first put their seals upon them. Nothing farther appeared to mark the eccentricity of this gentleman's character. It is, however, but justice to observe, that Mr. C.'s executors did not cause his trunks to be opened on the day of his death, but late on the following evening, and they are most anxious to carry into effect his benevolent intentions towards his poor relations.

Suddenly, Mrs. Stewart, of Alderston.

At Aberdeen, Mr. Robert Davidson, of the Navy Pay-office, London, and son of the Rev. Patrick D. minister of Rayne.

8. Suddenly, at Gainsborough, aged 69, Mr. Gamaliel Capes, wharfinger.

10. In Forth street, Edinburgh, in his 30th year, Mr. Archibald Gilchrist, merch.

11. At Ballyshannon, in Ireland, Edward-William Highmore, lieutenant in the 45th regiment of foot.

At South-End, Jn. Ibbetson, esq. late under secretary to the Admiralty; who, in consequence of violent agitation, occasioned by an altercation between him and Lieut. Norman, commander of the signal-post at that place, fell down in a fit of apoplexy, from which he never recovered. After a deliberation of near five hours, during which it appeared that Mr. I. had been previously afflicted with two apoplectic fits, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict, Died by the Visitation of God.

12. At the manse of Balquidder, in Scotland, the Rev. Duncan Stewart, minister of Balquidder.

At Glasgow, Mr. John Watson, late rector of the grammar-school at Dundee.

At her father's house at Wakefield, aged 21, Mrs. Stephenson, wife of Mr. S. chemist and druggist, of Hull, and daughter of Mr. Pointon, corn-merch. of Wakefield.

13. Aged 34, Capt. John Herringway, of the Richard and Anne, of Hull.

14 Aged 17, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. George Moore, of Bolton, co. Linc.

At Lea, near Gainsborough, aged 64, Mr. Bull, farmer.

At Funstall, co. Stafford, after a long illness, Mr. Thomas Hardy, artist.

At Geneva, Gilbert Ansley, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square, son-in-law to Sir Henry Blackman.

At Plymouth-dock, the wife of Capt. Grogan, of the 81st foot.

At Titley, co. Hereford, the Rev. Joseph Guest, M. A. canon-residentiary of Hereford cathedral, vicar of Lugwardine, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and Stannton-upon-Wye, in that of the Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, and perpetual curate of Titley, in that of the Earl of Oxford, all in that county.

16. In his 32d year, Mr. Geo. Bott, jun. surgeon-dentist, on the Parade at Birmingh.

In the Hants hospital, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Peter Lampard, farmer, of Dummer.

At Bradwell near the Sea, Essex, about 9 o'clock at night, the house of Jonas Hoy, a thatcher, was burnt down, and himself (upwards of 80 years of age) consumed in the flames.

At his house in Pall Mall, aged 62, Mr. Wm. Canty, a well-known character on the turf for the last 35 years. He has left 12 children, two of whom hold lucrative situations at Bombay, in the East Indies.

17. Aged 28, Mr. Jn. Stacey, of Broadholme, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

Aged 64, John Robinson, esq. of Gosberton, co. Lincoln. His remains were interred in the vault of Surfleet.

19. After a lingering illness, aged 62, Mr. John Bailey, of Heighington, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier, and a man much and deservedly respected.

Aged 70, Mr. Michael Pilley, of Lincoln, coal-merchant.

Mrs. Gooch, relict of William G. esq. of Gilmingham.

At her son-in-law's, George-James Hamilton, esq. in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 75, Mrs. Farran.

At Fulham, co. Middlesex, the wife of George Ramus, esq.

At her cottage near Chertsey, Surrey, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation, in her 44th year, Lady Mary Stawell, one of the ladies to the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth; by whom, and by all who knew her, she is much regretted. She was second daughter of Assheton Lord Curzon; married, 1779, to Henry, present and fifth Lord Stawell, by whom she had one daughter, Mary, born 1780.

20. At New-house, near Dursley, after a short illness, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Robert Bransby C. esq.

At Swansea, in her 21st year, after a lingering illness, Miss Llewellyn, daughter of the Rev. Mr. L. late of Cowbridge.

At Withern, near Louth, co. Lincoln, advanced in years, Mr. Benjamin Grant, a respectable farmer and grazier.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Eleonora M'Douall, widow of Wm. M'Ghie, esq. of Balmaghie, and sister to the late Earl of Dumfries.

In his 56th year, George Birch, eſq. of the Six Clerks office in the Court of Chancery, and late of Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand. Mr. B. married Sophia, the youngeſt daughter of Edward Montagu, eſq. late one of the Maſters of the Court of Chancery. Mrs. B. has been dead ſome years, leaving no iſſue.

Aged 42, the wife of John Robinſon, eſq. of North Muſkham, near Newark.

21. At Briſtol Hot wells, in her 23d year, after much illneſs, Sybilla, wife of Mr. G. M Knowles, of Clapham, Surrey.

22. At Birmingham, aged 74, Mr. William Suthall, many years maſter of the Swan tavern in Bull-ſtreet.

During the diſplay of fire-works at the fête this night at Weymouth, a ſervant of Lord Powlet's, named George, unfortunately ſtanding near the hamper of rockets and other fire-works when they exploded, one of the ſticks entered his groin with ſuch force as to produce a mortification and cauſe his death.

Rev. George White, M. A. formerly fellow of Baliol college, Oxford, and for the laſt 26 years rector of Huntſpill, Somerſet.

At his lodgings in the Grove, Bath, of apoplexy, Thomas Read, eſq. of the Royal Navy, and late ſuperintendant at Halifax, in North America.

At Wimeſwould, co. Leiceſter, while at breakfaſt, Mr. Fox, maſter of the Three Crowns public houſe.

At his houſe at Wyton, in Holderneſs, aged 27, Thomas Moorhouſe Bramley, eſq. The melancholy cauſe of his death was as follows: Mr. Bramley and another young gentleman of that neighbourhood being out ſhooting on the 14th, the double-barrelled gun of his companion accidentally went off and lodged the charge, with a conſiderable part of the leather of his boot, in the back part of Mr. Bramley's leg. The beſt ſurgical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, and hopes were at one time entertained of his recovery; but, after lingering in great pain for eight days, a locked-jaw ſucceeded, and terminated in his death. The diſtreſſed feelings of the young man, who was the unintentional cauſe of the accident, may be eaſily conceived.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Dorothy Hay, widow of John H. eſq. of New hall, and mother of the late Marquis of Tweedale.

23. At his houſe at Dalſton, Middleſex, John Rogers, eſq. of the Bank of England, where he was many years at the head of the Diſcounting-office. He entered into the ſervice of the Bank in 1748; and continued to diſcharge his duty till within 8 days of his death, when he had attained the age of 79 years.

After a few days illneſs, Mr. John Price, a reſpectable traveller, belonging to the houſe of Meſſieurs Wilſon and Co. Wood-ſtreet, London.

24. After a very ſhort illneſs, the Rev. Thomas James, B A. of King's college, Cambridge, 1771; M. A. 1774; S. T. P. 1786; prebendary of Worceſter, and rector of Harrington, in the ſame county. He was the ſon of a gentleman of reſpectable opulence now living at St. Ive's, in Huntingdonſhire, who gave him a liberal education at Eton, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the elegance of his compoſitions in both Greek and Latin. Several of theſe are to be found in the laſt publication of the Muſæ Etonenſes. For a Greek tranſlation of one of Dr. Akenſide's ſmaller pieces, that philoſophical and harmonious poet complimented the ſubject of theſe memoirs with a ſuperb edition of the works of Homer. From thoſe who were acquainted with Dr. James when he was at Eton we have been informed, that nothing could exceed his diligence and application in that early period of his life. Perhaps it may be aſſerted with great truth, that no man's natural abilities were ever improved in a greater degree by inceſſant labour and ſtudy. His talents were happily directed to thoſe particular purſuits in which he was moſt qualified to excel. Elegant literature and critical acumen ſeem to have been the things for which he was moſt adapted by Nature. That he poſſeſſed theſe endowments of art and nature in a very eminent degree is evident from the circumſtance of his having been appointed tutor in King's college, Cambridge, at an age when others are only expected to be learners. When the Doctor was about 30 years old, that excellent man and ſcholar, the Rev. Stanley Burrough, M. A. (now rector of Sapcote, Leiceſterſh.), having reſigned the maſterſhip of Rugby ſchool, over which he had preſided for many years with the greateſt credit to himſelf and advantage to his ſcholars, the vacancy was offered to and accepted by Dr. James; a truſt for which few perſons poſſeſſed ſo many of the neceſſary qualifications. We do not venture to ſay that he poſſeſſed them all; for perhaps no man ever did. But if a reſtleſs zeal for the improvement of his ſcholars, an indefatigable activity of mind and body, and the moſt benevolent wiſhes for the proſperity of thoſe who were committed to his care, may be numbered among the firſt qualifications for a teacher, we will venture to aſſert, that in no man were theſe requiſites more conſpicuouſly ſeen, or more ſucceſsfully exerted. After continuing at Rugby 16 years, and raiſing the ſchool to a degree of celebrity which it had never attained before, Dr. James was obliged by a very painful illneſs to reſign his ſituation. The truſtees of the ſchool, with a liberality that reflects equal honour upon themſelves and upon the Doctor, endeavoured, by various means, to teſtify the high opinion which they had always entertained of his talents,

talents, learning, and industry. They subscribed a considerable sum to purchase him a piece of plate, and enhanced the value of the present by ordering their own arms and names to be engraved upon it. They likewise appointed him an annuity of 80 l. as an acknowledgment of his past services, and as some consolation under that misfortune which drove him into retirement. But the greatest compliment which they paid him was, to solicit the Minister for a vacant stall in the cathedral of Worcester; which he was appointed to, and occupied till his death. We suppose Dr. James must have been about 56 years old when he died; but we do not vouch for the accuracy of our dates; they may easily be rectified by subsequent information; and, considering the eminence of the person, that information may be easily procured.

At Dripshill, Sir C. Trubshaw Withers, knt.

At her house in East-street, Red Lion square, aged 70, Mrs. Leonora French.

25. After some years illness, aged 17, much lamented, Jane, second daughter of Mr. Elverson, mealman, of Leicester.

26 At Higher Town, near Truro, co. Cornwall, of apoplexy, Sylvanus Jenkins, esq one of the firm of the Cornish Bank.

Aged upwards of 70, John Clarke, esq. of Morcot, Rutland.

At Bristol Hot wells, of a decline, in his 23d year, after several years active service in the Royal Navy, from which he had lately retired, Mr. Thomas Madge, son of the late Capt. Stephen M.

Felix Smith, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

27. Mr. Machin, many years landlord of the Nag's Head in Nottingham.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged upwards of 80, Mrs. Moreton.

At Clifton-hall, Penelope Madan Maitland, second daughter of Alexander Charles Maitland Gibson, esq. of Clifton-hall. And, on the following day, at the same place, Alexander Maitland, fourth son of Brigadier-general Frederick Maitland.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-squa. Capt. Wm. Starke, formerly in the Antigua trade.

28. At Stainsby-hall, co Lincoln, in his 29th year, Mr. Robert Elmhirst, second son of William E. esq.

At the house of Mr. Moffat, iron-founder, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the wife of Mr. John Nesbit, engraver, of Lawrence-street, Chelsea.

29. At Hampton Court palace, Frances, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Ludlow.

In Holywell-street, Strand, the wife of Mr. George, an eminent mercer.

Interred, at Wellington, the wife of Mr. Tong, attorney there. While the minister was reading the 90th psalm, as part of the service, Mr. Thomas Blantern, one of the attendants, fell from his seat and instantly expired, awfully verifying another part of the funeral service, "In the midst of life we are in death."

This evening, at ten o'clock, as Mr. Johnson, of Fore-street, Lambeth, was returning home with two persons with him in his cart from town, the horse suddenly took fright in Lambeth-walk, and ran off. The two persons immediately jumped out, and escaped unhurt. The cart soon after ran foul of a post, and upset with Mr. J. who was taken up speechless, and conveyed home. Medical assistance was immediately procured; but he was so much hurt and bruised that he expired about two the next morning. His father was interred the preceding evening.

30. Suddenly, on his passage from Leith to London, Lieut. Charles Macpherson, of the 81st regiment of foot.

About three o'clock in the morning, after a short illness from typhus fever, Mr. Abraham Wing, farmer, of Pakenham, co. Norfolk, and steward to Thomas Browne Evans, esq. And, about noon the same day, Mrs. Wing, his wife.

At Bromley, in Kent, Hannah, relict of the late Rev. Allen Harrison Eccles, rector of St. Mary le-Bow, Stratford, Middlesex.

At Walworth, Surrey, of a nervous fever, Mr. John Lamb, of Fenchurch-buildings, merchant, a severe loss to his family.

At Seaford, co. Sussex, Miss Thomson, daughter of Patrick T. esq. of Fair-lawn, Turnham-green, Middlesex.

Lately. At Surat, Lucy, wife of C. Wren, esq. of Wroxall, co. Warwick, in the military, and third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Owen, late vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex.

Sir James Cockburn, of Langtoun, bart. He married, 1st, a natural daughter of Henry Douglas, of London, West-India merchant, with whom he was partner; 2dly, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ayscough, dean of Bristol.

In her 29th year, Miss Drake, the only daughter of the late Rev. Samuel D. rector of Hawkeswell, co. York, and vicar of Lanliewachiarn, co. Montgomery, N. Wales.

At Beeston, near Leeds, aged 35, the Rev. E. Tennant, curate of Beeston.

At Tadcaster, aged 88, Mr. T. Wood, sexton of that parish; which situation he had held upwards of 69 years. It is remarkable that he never was absent from the duties of his office one day till within a twelvemonth of his death.

At Hale, the Rev. Joseph Airey, curate of that place.

At Gretford, near Stamford, Mr. Lumby, architect, late of Lincoln. This ingenious workman executed the repairs of Lincoln cathedral, under the direction of that master of Gothic architecture Mr. Essex; and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries the elevations and plans of the West front, which form plates X. and XI. of the IIId vol. of their *Vetusta Monumenta*.

Aged

Aged 56, Rev. F. Gaunt, curate to the Rev. Woolley Jolland, rector of Louth. As a preacher, he was applauded by his hearers; and, as a worthy character, was eſteemed by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. He was reſpectfully attended to the grave by many of his pariſh oners, and the pall was ſupported by eight clergymen.

At Lichfield, aged 63, Mrs. Minerva, widow of the late Rev. W. Brownell.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Laughton, yeoman bedell of that univerſity, which office he held 41 years.

Aged 77, Mr. William Johnſon, a noted teacher amongſt the amateurs of vocal and inſtrumental muſick. He was nearly 50 years a leather-ſeller, and 30 years one of the city waits of Norwich. In the mayoralty of the late Mr. Alderman Weſton, by an order of the Corporation, that body became defunct. They were eſtabliſhed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who preſented the muſicians, five in number, with their inſtruments, and each a houſe in King-ſtreet to reſide in. They were accuſtomed at ſtated times to meet, to practiſe and amuſe themſelves, at the houſe now known in King-ſtreet by the name of the Muſic-houſe.

At Bath, aged 26, J. Morſhead, eſq. of Widey, near Plymouth, late a captain in the So. Devon regiment, Col. Lord Rolle. His remains were eſcorted from Briſtol to Bedminſter in a hearſe in grand funeral pomp, all the officers and a captain's guard attending the corpſe, and the band, with drums muffled, playing the Dead March in Saul. The funeral took place at St. Andrew's church, Sept. 7, reſpectfully attended by the gentlemen of the town of Plymouth and in the neighbourhood of Widey-houſe, with his ſorrowing tenantry and ſervants in deep mourning for the loſs of a lenient maſter and kind landlord. He was ſon of P. Morſhead, eſq. by a lady of the houſe of Preſtwich; a grandſon of J. Morſhead, eſq. for many years an alderman of Plymouth, familiarly called, by the freemen of that borough, "The Kind-hearted Alderman."—Widey was celebrated, in 1643, for the reſidence of his Majeſty the unfortunate King Charles I. A proclamation and gazette of the King's, for aboliſhing wine, extant at Widey, ſome years ſince printed there during the ſiege of Plymouth by the Royaliſts from September to Chriſtmas-day.

Near Plymouth, much and deſervedly lamented by all who had the pleaſure of his friendſhip and acquaintance, aged 46, Lieut. W. Clements, of the Royal Navy, and many years agent for tranſports at Plymouth and its dependencies. He was active, zealous, and attentive to the duties of his ſituation, which he filled with reputation to himſelf and credit to his country.

Oct. ... Suddenly, while attending divine ſervice in the pariſh-church at Wakefield, Mr. W. Staller.

Found dead upon the road leading from Prees to Whitchurch, having left his houſe but a ſhort time, Mr. T. Cliff, of Tilſtock.

While in the act of making a contract in trade, Mr. W. Chapman, an eminent tanner, of Downham market, Norfolk.

Found dead in his chair, with his head lying on the table, Mr. Aſhlin, of Louth.

At Gloucester, of a rapid decline, in his 43d year, Mr. John Coren, of Hereford, maltſter, and lieutenant and adjutant in the firſt regiment of Herefordſhire Volunteers.

At Birmingham, Francis Rogers, M. D.

Miſs A. Haxworth, daughter of Mrs. H. of Wakefield, a child about 7 years of age, whoſe death was occaſioned by a violent fit of crying in conſequence of being falſely told that her mother was gone to be married.

At St. Ive's, in Huntingdonſhire, aged 87, Mrs. Prudence Walters; alſo, aged 60, Mrs. Chriſtian Hodge.

In Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, aged 58, Robert Mitchel Robinſon, eſq. late of Hanthorpe, near Bourn, co. Linc.

At Mayfield-place, Orpington, Kent, of the gout in his ſtomach, Sir Richard Glode, knt. He roſe from the humble ſituation of a journeyman bricklayer, by his induſtry and qualities, to the rank of ſheriff for the county of Middleſex and city of London, 1793 (in which year he was knighted); and has left a very ample fortune. Lady Glode is ſiſter to Dr. Olderſhaw, the preſent archdeacon of Norfolk.

Oct. 1. Miſs Uppleby, the amiable daughter of John U. eſq. of Wootton-houſe, in Lincolnſhire.

At his houſe in Upper Gower-ſtreet, of the repeated attacks of a paralytic diſorder, aged 73, George Wilſon, eſq. formerly an eminent ſolicitor in the High Court of Chancery. The chambers which he occupied in Symond's inn had been ſucceſſively tenanted, during the period of a century, by his father and grandfather; and he diſcharged the duties of his profeſſion with hereditary reputation and integrity. He married Sarah, daughter of John Cox, and ſiſter and heireſs of George Cox, of Fairſeat, co. Kent, eſqrs, by whom (who died 1796) he had four children, Sarah, Mary, George-Cox, and George-Cox. One only ſurvives him, Mary, now the wife of Sir Hugh Inglis, bart. M. P.

2. Suddenly, at Exeter, in her 80th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Elliot, daughter of the late Col. Ducker, of the Horſe-guards, and relict of the late Granville E. eſq. a general in the Britiſh ſervice.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Mr. David Lewis, jun. of Carmarthen. The circumſtance that occaſioned her death is remarkable. She dreamt that ſhe met with two men carrying a coffin, and enquiring whom the coffin was for, they replied it was for her. This had ſuch an effect on her mind, that it brought on a miſcarriage, which terminated her life.

At

At Jerſey, much regretted, Mr. Pleydell Dawnay Le Geyts, third ſon of Charles-William Le Geyts, eſq. He was midſhipman on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Severn, and deſcended from one of the firſt families in that iſland. He was a very promiſing youth, much beloved by his captain and near relation, his Serene Highneſs the Duke de Bouillon, by the reſt of the officers and men of the ſhip, and by all who had the pleaſure to know him. His loſs is moſt ſeverely felt by his diſconſolate parents.

3. Advanced in years, Mrs. Healey, of Oakham, Rutland.

At Stockwith, near Gainſborough, aged 68, Mr. Robert Steele, farmer.

At Gainſborough, aged 78, Mrs. Heſlewood, widow.

4. At Hfracombe, Devon, George Hammond, eſq. of Clifton, co. Glouceſter.

5. Of the gout in his ſtomach, in his 43d year, Thomas Seddon, eſq. of Alderſgate-ſtreet, colonel of the 11th regiment of Loyal London Volunteers. His remains were interred on the 12th, in the family vault, in the church of St. Botolph, Alderſgate, with military honours. The pall was ſupported by the officers next in command to the deceaſed, and every mark or token of reſpect that could poſſibly be ſhewn was obſerved by the gentlemen of the corps. The whole of the ceremony had a very ſolemn and awful appearance, and ſcarcely a dry eye was to be ſeen. At the cloſe of the funeral ſervice, one of the volunteers, who had approached too near the grave, fell in, and was very much bruiſed by the fall: he was obliged to be conveyed home by his friends. The very ſudden and unexpected death of Mr. Seddon has occaſioned the moſt poignant affliction in his family. He has left a wife, now pregnant, and ſix children, to lament his loſs. His ſiſter, an elegant and accompliſhed young lady, was burned to death ſome years ago by her cloaths catching fire.

At the houſe of his ſon-in-law (J. P. Kernan, eſq.), at South Lambeth, in his 75th year, Mr. James Park, formerly a ſurgeon-apothecary, of reſpectable practice, at Edinburgh, and father of James-Allan P. eſq. King's counſel. He was maternally deſcended from Law of Lauriefton, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Miſſiſippi Law.

At her houſe in Spa-fields, aged 65, Lady Anne Erſkine, ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Buchan and the Hon. Thomas Erſkine. She was a truſtee for the late Counteſs of Huntingdon's chapels, and ſuperintended their management.

Rev. Mr. Williamſon, of Weſtbeer, near Canterbury, Kent.

At his houſe in Bury, after a ſevere lingering illneſs, which he ſupported with much fortitude, Lieut.-col. Thomas Hockley, of the 7th Battalion of the Royal Army of Reſerve.

Iſaac Clarke, eſq. of Clapton, Middleſex.

6. Aged 60, Sir Wm. Kemp, bart. of Briſtow, co. Norfolk. He was riding on a hobby, from which he fell, and expired inſtantly on the ſpot.

Aged 84, the Rev. Joſeph Lathbury, M. A. rector of the parishes of Great and Little Livermere, Suffolk. He was of Clare hall; B. A. 1744; M. A. 1748. Some of his claſſical criticiſms may be ſeen in our vol. XXXVIII. pp. 224, 379; anſwered, p. 515; revived on both ſides, vol. XXXIX. pp. 80, 345. It is believed Mr. L. was head or under-maſter of the ſchool of St. Edmund's Bury.

At his lodgings in Briſtol, after a long illneſs, the Rev. John-William Hamilton, brother to Sir Frederick H. bart. and nephew to Lieut.-gen. Sir Jn. Cradock, K. B.

7. Aged 70, Richard Freeborough, of Lincoln. He was known to his neighbours by the name of "The Old Bachelor," and reſided in a ſmall dwelling by himſelf, not ſuffering any perſon to aſſiſt him in his houſehold affairs. He was continually ſwearing about the taxes, and complaining of poverty; yet, ſince his death, 100 guineas in gold have been found in his houſe; and he has likewiſe left other property to a conſiderable amount.

At Parkgate, aged 75, the Rev. John Brigge, M. A. chancellor of the dioceſe of Cheſter, and rector of Methley, co. York, in the gift of the King as Duke of Lancaſter. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1749; M. A. 1753; and printed a Viſitation ſermon on Col. ii. 8, 1783.

Found dead in his bed, to which he had retired the preceding evening in apparent good health, aged 74, Mr. Richard Dearman, of Colebrook-dale, one of the people called Quakers.

At his houſe in Green-Park-place, Bath, aged 73, George-Paul Monck, eſq. a lineal deſcendant of Gen. George Monck, Duke of Albemarle. He was married to Lady Araminta Beresford, ſiſter to the late Marquis of Waterford, and was father to Mrs. R. Dawſon, of Dublin, and the wife of the Rev. Guſtavus Hume, of the county of Wicklow. He was a gentleman of the mildeſt and moſt poliſhed manners; and had reſided many years at Bath.

8. Mr. John Mills, keeper of the Granby's Head inn at Louth, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Wollaſton, wife of the Rev. Francis-John-Hyde W. Jackſonian profeſſor in the Univerſity of Cambridge, and vicar of South Weald, Eſſex.

Aged 52, the wife of Mr. Charles Kennedy, ſtationer, in Fetter-lane, Fleet-ſtreet.

At Derby, in her 80th year, Mrs. Denby, mother of Lieut. col. D.

Henry Wickham, eſq. of Cottingley, in the commiſſion of the peace for the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, and upwards of 26 years a partner in the banking-houſe of

Meſſ.

Meſſ. Wickham, Field, and Co. of Leeds. He was formerly lieutenant-colonel in the third regiment of Guards, and father of the Right Hon. William W. late chief ſecretary in Ireland.

At Uttoxeter, deſervedly regretted, Mr. Thomas Gardner, architect.

9. At his lodgings in Queen's-buildings, Knightſbridge, while eating his breakfaſt, Mr. Minnion, of the Stamp-office.

10. Mrs. Langford, wife of the Rev. Dr. L. canon of Windſor, and fellow of Eton.

At Kirby-Over-Blow, in his 80th year, the Rev. Charles Cooper, D. D. rector of that place, and prebendary of Durham.

At Eaſt Malling, Kent, aged 25, Lieut. W. H. Young, of the Royal Marines; an officer who had, on ſeveral occaſions, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his country's cauſe.

Edward Chefelden, eſq. many years receiver-general of the county of Leiceſter, one of the deputy-lieutenants, and in the commiſſion of the peace. During the American war he ſerved as major in the Leiceſterſhire Militia, and in the late war as lieutenant-colonel; both which ſituations he filled with credit to himſelf and honour to the county. He was a man of great benevolence and hoſpitality; and his loſs will long be felt by thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

12. Suddenly, at Cheltenham, where he went for the benefit of his health, Thomas Greenway, eſq. banker, of Warwick. He was walking to the wells, as uſual, when he was taken ill in the church-yard, was carried home to his lodgings, and expired.

At Bath, in his 56th year, George Lloyd, eſq. of York, late of Manchester, barriſter.

At Twickenham, Middleſex, aged 9, the eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. Gray.

In Beaumont-ſtreet, Portland-place, Thomas Mayer, eſq. late of York.

At Mr. Philips's, in Thornhaugh-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, James Barton, eſq. of Penwortham, co. Lancaſter, brother-in-law to E. M. Mundy, eſq. M. P. for Derbyſhire.

Mr. Carter, a celebrated compoſer of muſick, and author of many ballads, among which were "O, Nanny, will thou gang with me?" "Tally-ho!" &c. &c.

In the 14th year of his age, at the houſe of his mother, in Lower Groſvenor-place, Mr. Herbert Foley, ſecond ſon of the late moſt reſpectable and much-lamented Richard Foley, eſq. one of the magiſtrates of the Police. The ſuperior talents, with a remarkable ſuavity of temper and manners, which diſtinguiſhed this young man, who was educating at Weſtminſter ſchool, have made his early death a ſubject of peculiar diſtreſs to his family, and of very affecting regret to all his acquaintance of every deſcription and age. The mortal diſorder, in this inſtance, was a dyſentery, the miſery of which he ſupported with ſingular patience for nine days, when exhauſted nature ſunk under its violence.

At Ely, co. Cambridge, in her 90th year, Mrs. Philippa Bentham, ſiſter to the late Dr. Edward B Regius profeſſor of divinity in the Univerſity of Oxford, and canon of Chriſt Church there, and of the Rev. Jas. B. prebendary of Ely, and author of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral. A mild and cheerful temper, joined to great ſuavity of manners, endeared her to a circle of friends of the firſt reſpectability, by whom her memory will be long cheriſhed with ſentiments of true regard; while the benevolence of her diſpoſition, in adminiſtering to the wants of her leſs affluent neighbours, will be remembered with a laſting gratitude by the objects of her bounty.

13. At his houſe at Chelſea, Henry Caſtleman, eſq. acting-barrack-maſter-general.

At Clifton, the Hon. Col. George Napier, comptroller of army accompts in Ireland. A better or a braver ſoldier never ſerved his country; a more upright or more diligent ſervant of the publick never filled an office of truſt. He was married to Lady Sarah Bunbury, ſiſter to the Duke of Richmond.

15. At Swanſea, the wife of Rev. Tho. Powell, of King's Parade, near Glouceſter.

16. Of a decline, aged 73, Mr. Wallin, maſter of the Bell public-houſe, at Enfield.

At his father's houſe at Stockaton, near Saltaſh, in Cornwall, Lieut. John Drew, of the Royal Navy. His death was occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught in the ſervice. His family have been remarkably unfortunate: his uncle, the late Capt. John Drew, of the Cerberus, was, together with another nephew, Lieut. James Drew, drowned in Plymouth ſound; a few months afterwards, his other uncle, Capt. James Drew, commander of the De Braak, was drowned off the coaſt of America.

17. Of a putrid fever, Thomas-William Temple, eſq. of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. T. of Northwood-place, Suffolk.

18. At Colney-hatch, Herts, in his 76th year, John Paſley, eſq. a Teneriffe merchant, brother of Admiral P. and huſband of the ſiſter of Mr. Briggs, of Buſh-hill, Edmonton.

19. At Ride, in the Iſle of Wight, Mrs. Mary Saunders, wife of Dr. S. of Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, late of Dublin.

At his houſe in Suffolk-ſtreet, Charing Croſs, aged 63, the facetious Mr. Charles Banniſter, formerly, for many years, of Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres, but latterly of the Hay-market theatre, and father of Mr. John B. the celebrated comedian. He had long been the life of every company into which he was introduced; his gaiety and conviviality never failed to ſet the table in a roar; mirth flaſhed from his eye; and care dared not intrude. In his manners he was unoffending and unaſſuming. "Live while we can," was his motto throughout his mortal career; and

few

few men ever enjoyed, or was more beloved by, a more extenfive and refpectable circle of friends. A long attachment to fociety and his bottle impaired his conftitution, fo much fo, that it was latterly neceffary to revive him with comfortable cordials before he could take dinner, or preſide at the feſtive board. He was ever conſidered a refpectable performer; his vocal talents were for many years of the firſt celebrity; and the publick never miſſed an opportunity of teſtifying their eſteem for ſo deſerved a favourite and reſpected individual; of which Mr. B. experienced their laſt teſtimony at his benefit at the Haymarket theatre on the 16th, only three days before his death, when the houſe overflowed in every part, and hundreds were diſappointed. His remains were interred, on the 25th, in the family-vault under the communion-table in St. Martin's church. The hearſe was drawn by four horſes, and followed by ſix mourning-coaches, in which were Meſſieurs Barrymore, Moody, Waldron, Holland, Wroughton, Pope, Johnſtone, Kelly, Incledon, Munden, Lewis, Bartley, Collins, Cherry, Dowton, Suett, Fawcett, Truman, Caulfield, and Hill. Mr. J. Banniſter was in the firſt coach, with ſome of his children. Many other friends of the deceaſed joined the proceſſion. The coffin was placed on thoſe of the deceaſed's mother and brother.

20. At his chambers in the Temple, aged 76, John Wynne, eſq. a bencher of the Middle Temple, and brother to Sir Wm. W. of Doctors Commons.

21. At Boughton-Malherbe, in Kent, greatly lamented by all his acquaintance, the Rev. Robert Foote, prebendary of Rocheſter, rector of Boughton-Malherbe, and vicar of Shorne, in that county; the firſt and laſt on the death of Dr. Pinnel. He was of Univerſity college; M. A. 1782.

22 Mr. Joſeph Griffiths, trunk-maker, corner of Holles-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, who had a houſe near Willan's farm, in the New road, Mary-la-Bonne, was found dead at the latter place this morning. It appeared that he had put a period to his life with his own muſket, the muzzle of which he had put into his mouth, and diſcharged it by a ſtring faſtened to the trigger, and brought round the butt-end. No cauſe is aſſigned for this raſh action. The deceaſed was a member of the Mary-la-Bonne Volunteers, between 50 and 60 years of age, and much reſpected. Verdict, Lunacy.—Mrs. Griffith, his wife, died on the 25th. She had been for ſome time in a bad ſtate of health; and the melancholy end of her huſband, revealed to her on the 25th, is ſuppoſed to have haſtened her death.

23. At Brighthelmſtone, S. Shergold, eſq.

27. At Longnor park, Rob. Corbett, eſq.

30. At his apartments in the Britiſh Muſeum, the Rev Samuel Ayſcough; of whom an account ſhall appear in our next.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Sept. 25, to Oct 23, 1804.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	889	1678	Males	886	1319	2 and 5	141	50 and 60	111
Females	789		Females	633		5 and 10	58	60 and 70	87
Whereof have died under two years old 406						10 and 20	31	70 and 80	61
Peck Loaf 4s.; 4s. 1d.; 4s. 1d.; 4s. 3d.						20 and 30	102	80 and 90	33
Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ¼ per pound.						30 and 40	150	90 and 100	6
						40 and 50	141	101	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Oct. 29:

Fine 75s. to 80s.—Seconds 70s. to 75s.—Fine Pollard 60s. to 70s.—Bran 8s. to 9s. 6d.

Return of Flour, Oct. 13 to Oct. 20, from the Cocket Office:

Total 21,870 Sacks. Average 73s 1d. ¾ 3s. 7d. ¾ higher than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL. per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Oct. 20, 40s. 7d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Oct. 24, 1804, is 53s. 0d ½ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 8s.	Kent Pockets	3l 18s. to 5l. 0s.
Suſſex Ditto	3l. 10s. to 4l. 4s.	Suſſex Ditto	3l. 18s. to 4l. 10s.
Eſſex Ditto	3l. 10s. to 4l. 4s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 10s. to 7l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 27:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s. od.	to	4l. 10s. od.	Average	3l. 15s. od.
Straw	1l. 10s. od.	to	1l. 17s. 6d.	Average	1l. 13s. 9d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 10s. od.	to	4l. 12s. od.	Average	4l. 1s. od.
Clover	4l. 10s. od.	to	5l. 8s. od.	Average	4l. 19s. od.
Straw	1l. 12s. od.	to	1l. 18s. od.	Average	1l. 15s. od.

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 29. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. od. to 5s. od.	Pork	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. od. to 5s. od.	Lamb	4s. od. to 5s. 4d.
Veal	5s. od. to 6s. 4d.	Beaſts 2500. Sheep and Lambs 16,500.	

COALS. Beſt, in the Pool, 59s. Delivered 71s. Sunderland, 54s. 6d. Delivered 66s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow, 82s. Mottled, 90s. Curd, 94s. CANDLES, 12s. Moulds 13s.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 7d. Clare Market 4s. 6d. Whitechapel 4s. 5d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1804.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Cts Red.	3 per Cts. Consols.	4 per Cts Consol	5 per Cts Navy.	5 per Cts 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cts	Imp. 3 per Cts.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	shut	shut	57½	shut	90⅝	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	1d	——	shut	——	6¼ a ⅜p	shut	57¼	18 15 0	98
29	holiday																		
30	Sunday																		
1	shut	shut	56⅞	shut	90⅝	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par	——	shut	——	6¼ a ⅜p	shut	——	19 0 0	98
2	shut	shut	56⅞	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	176½	1 a 2d	1d	——	shut	——	6 a 5⅛p	shut	——	19 0 0	98
3	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	90⅛	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par	——	shut	——	6 a 5⅛p	shut	56¼	19 5 0	98
4	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	89⅝	shut	shut	shut	176½	1 a 2d	1 a 1d	——	shut	——	6 a ¼ p	shut	56¼	19 5 0	98
5	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	89⅝	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	2d	——	shut	——	6¼ p	shut	56½	19 5 0	98
6	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	1d Par	——	shut	——	6 p	shut	——	——	98
7	Sunday																		
8	shut	shut	57	shut	86¼	shut	shut	shut	——	2d	1d	——	shut	——	6 p	shut	——	19 5 0	98
9	shut	shut	56⅞	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	——	2d	2d	——	shut	56⅞	6 p	shut	——	19 5 0	98
10	shut	shut	5	shut	89¼	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	2 a 1d	——	shut	——	6¼ p	——	shut	19 5 0	98
11	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	00	shut	shut	shut	177	1 a 2d	2d Par	——	shut	——	6¼ a ⅜p	——	shut	19 5 0	98
12	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	89⅞	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par	——	shut	——	6¼ p	——	shut	19 10 0	98
13	shut	shut	57½	shut	90¼	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	1d	——	shut	——	7 p	——	shut	19 10 0	98
14	Sunday																		
15	shut	shut	57⅜	shut	90¾	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par	——	shut	——	6¼ p	84¾	shut	19 10 0	98
16	shut	shut	57½	shut	90¾	shut	shut	shut	177	Par	1d	——	shut	——	6¼ p	——	shut	19 15 0	98
17	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	90⅛	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par	——	56¼	——	6¼ p	——	shut	19 15 0	98
18	shut	shut	57⅜	shut	90⅛	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	1d	——	——	——	6¼ p	——	shut	19 15 0	98
19	shut	shut	57	shut	90⅛	shut	shut	shut	——	1 a 2d	Par 1d	——	——	——	6 p	84¼	shut	19 15 0	98
20	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	90⅛	shut	shut	shut	176¾	Par 1d	Par 1d	——	——	——	——	——	shut	21 0 0	98
21	Sunday																		
22	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	90⅛	shut	shut	——	——	Par 1d	Par 1d	——	——	——	6¼ p	——	shut	21 0 0	98
23	shut	shut	57⅛	shut	90⅛	shut	shut	——	177	Par 1d	Par 1d	——	——	——	6¼ a 6¼	——	shut	25 0 0	98
24	160	56⅛	57⅛	72⅛	90⅛	shut	shut	——	176½	Par 1d	Par 1d	——	——	——	6¼ p	84⅛	shut	25 0 0	98
25	holiday																	28 10 0	98
26	holiday																	28 10 0	98
27	160¼	56⅛	57⅛	72¼	90⅛	——	——	——	176¼	Par 1	Par 1d	——	——	——	⅜ p	84⅛	——	——	98

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